FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 10, 1846. [NO. 1501.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
[illegible]
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance: $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW BOOKS.

NOS. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of Harper's New Miscellany, containing Denby's Philosophy of Mystery, Holmes's Life of Mozart, Dick's Practical Astronomer, 1 vol. each, and Life of Com. Paul Jones, 2 vols. at 50 cents a vol.

Kernock, by Eugene Sue, 13 cents; Swift's Tale of a Tub, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition, 25; Shaw's Architect, 5 50; and a variety of Boys' and Girl's Books, School Books, &c.

Just received by
E. J. HALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for two Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John McArn, in room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r
of John McArn, dec'd.

Fayetteville, March 2, 1846. 1500-3m

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the morning of the 2d inst., my negro man JAMES, formerly owned by James Bowman, Jr. He is by trade a Coach Maker. Said boy is a very dark mulatto, 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, very likely, stout and well made, with a full beard. No particular mark except [illegible] one of the fingers on his left hand [illegible] recently been very sore, and a very peculiar expression of his eyes. He has a fine Broadcloth Frock Coat, with fine buttons; blue sattinet pants; figured Marseilles Vest, a gray sattinet [illegible] with pockets outside, and metal buttons; a [illegible] Cloak with green lining, a black fur hat, and many other articles of clothes.

I will give a reward of $25 to any person apprehending and securing said negro, if taken up in this county, $50 if taken up and secured any where without the State. Said negro is very cunning, [illegible] can read and write, and very probably [illegible] himself with a forged pass or free papers. All Agents on the Rail Roads and Stages, [illegible] are requested to keep a sharp look out [illegible] his escape in that direction.

JOHN W. BAKER.

March 3, 1846. 1500.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—By reference to the following extracts, it will be seen that this valuable Medicine is offered for sale in this city. [illegible] a preparation to be able to recommend [illegible] the best [illegible] for the purposes [illegible] coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, [illegible] affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr Jayne, we know that he [illegible] and his medicines are not nostrums [illegible] but are the result of a long [illegible] experience as a practising physician, and the experience of a great [illegible].

[illegible] Daily Review.

ONLY GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.—We ask [illegible] than to give *Dr. Jayne's Expectorant* a fair trial, and if it does not cure the [illegible] for which it is recommended, [illegible] than any other medicine [illegible] *it will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Bleeding from the Lungs or Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup*, and every [illegible] of the most hopeless cases of CONSUMPTION, when Physicians and prescriptions fail to do any good. Again we say, only try it. It will [illegible] you, but it must and it will do you good.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

March 3, 1845. 1500-3w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having, at January Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the County of Richmond, taken Letters Testamentary according to law on the Estate of Stephen Wall, dec'd, hereby give notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Debtors to the said Estate will also please to make payment immediately.

MIAL WALL,
JOHN W. COVINGTON,
Ex'rs of Stephen Wall, dec'd.

Rockingham, Feb'y 21, 1846. 1500-2w

Splendid Lotteries.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*

$60,000!!!

In 6 Prizes of 10,000 Dollars each.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 11 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, March 21, 1846.

SPLENDID CAPITALS.

$10,000!
$10,000!
$10,000!
$10,000!
$10,000!
$10,000!

$3,500, $2,310, 25 Prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes,		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 12 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 28, 1846.

PRIZES.

$25,000, 10,000, 1,600, 3,000, 2,200, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 500, &c. &c.

12 DRAWN BALLOTS OUT OF 66.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of	22 Wholes,		$110 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	55 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	27 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

Address,
J. G. GREGORY, & CO.,
Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

Feb'y 21, 1846. 99-dpd

LADIES' FAIR.

THE Members of the Sewing Society of Marion Village will hold a FAIR, at the Academy, on Tuesday Evening the 24th of March, where a numerous variety of beautiful Fancy Articles, and Refreshments of every description, will be offered for sale. The Express Mail will also be received at the Post Office, where none will be disappointed. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Doors opened at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon. Admittance 25 cts; Children half price.

Feb'y 24. 1500t

GARDEN SEEDS.

WARRANTED of the growth of 1845, for sale by the ounce, quart, or paper, by
S. J. HINSDALE.

March 2. 1500tf

HOVEY'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRY,

(Of which the largest berries are from five to six inches in circumference, and their quality not surpassed. See Magazine of Horticulture, and Agricultural papers generally.)

For sale by Phillips Perrine, Middletown Point, N. J.

THE plants ordered by agents will be forwarded with the utmost punctuality at such times as to reach their destination on the 1st, 15th and 30th of March and April. Purchasers, therefore, by giving the agents their orders seasonably, with reference to the above dates, can be ready to receive their plants immediately on their arrival, while fresh and in good order.

A sheet containing particular directions for the cultivation of this and other varieties of the Strawberry, chiefly extracts from the Magazine of Horticulture, published at Boston, is furnished gratuitously with the plants sold. Price of Plants, $1 50 per hundred.

E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, will receive orders for these Plants, of which he expects a supply in a few weeks.

March 1, 1846.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

Jacob Moore, Ex'r, *vs.* Jane Moore, Thomas D. Moore, James King, Guardian of minor heirs of Walter D. Moore, dec'd, John T. Moore and wife, Curtis Thompson and wife, Benjamin Brothers and wife, Harriet D. Moore, and Henry N. Moore.

IT appearing that Thomas D. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife, and James King, Guardian of minor heirs of Walter D. Moore, dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, for the said Thomas D. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife, and James King, Guardian, to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Sampson, at Clinton, on the 3d Monday in May next, and show cause why the last Will and Testament of Jacob Moore, dec'd, shall not be admitted to probate.

Witness, T. I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Clinton, the 3d Monday in February, A. D. 1846, and 70th year of American Independence.

1500 T. I. FAISON, Clerk.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

Thomas Powell *vs.* Betsey Powell, Polly Parker, Gilbert Brinkley and wife Becky, William Ballard and wife Sockey, Ambrose Ballard, and Daniel Powell.

Petition for division of Personal Property.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants, Polly Parker and Daniel Powell, do not reside within the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, for the said absent Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, and answer, plead, or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

1500 W. M. MILLIGAN, Clerk.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846. 97-tf

To Southern and Western Merchants.

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar WAREHOUSE,

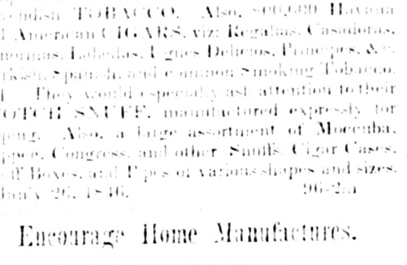
No. 47 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

LINTON & WOODWARD, (successors to Small, Woodward & Co.) invite the attention of Merchants and Dealers to their extensive Establishment, where they will find a large and complete assortment of James River Honey Dew Cavendish TOBACCO. Also, 400,000 Havana and American CIGARS, viz: Regalias, Casadoras, Lanonnas, Ladodas, Agues Delicios, Principes, &c. Turkish, Spanish, and common Smoking Tobacco.

☞ They would especially ask attention to their SCOTCH SNUFF, manufactured expressly for dipping. Also, a large assortment of Maccaboy, Rappee, Congress, and other Snuffs, Cigar Cases, Snuff Boxes, and Pipes of various shapes and sizes.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 96-2m

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9. 1846.

GROUND BLACK PEPPER,

SALERATUS, Mace, Starch, Nutmegs, Indigo, Cinnamon, Sallad Oil, Ground Ginger, Cloves, Matches, Cayenne Pepper, Barley, Castile Soap.

ALSO, a fresh supply of that choice LONDON GROUND MUSTARD.

At Hinsdale's Drug Store.

Feb. 15. 98-tf

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $4. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCaulay's Miscellanies, 1 50; Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, 75; do. Crock of Gold, 50; do. Twins and Heart, 50; Legal Rights of Women, 90; Pictorial History of the Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 10; Mother's Book, 80; Wilson on Healthy Skin, 1 10; Mother's Lessons, 60; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 70; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50; New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

February 2.

BOTANIC MEDICINES.

LOBELIA, African Cayenne Pepper, Composition Powders, Nervine, Slippery Elm, Jamaica Ginger, Extract Dandelion, Powdered Bayberry, Number Six, &c. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb'y 21. 99tf

THE NAUTILUS

(MUTUAL)

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

THIS Company, recently organized upon the improved and deservedly popular principle of Mutual Assurance, will confine its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives.

It commences with a capital of $50,000, which will be continually augmenting as its business increases. The rates of Premium correspond with those of other American Companies.

One of the peculiar advantages attending Insurance with this Company is, that all the assured share annually in its profits, and are interested in its success, for its Charter provides "That each and every member shall be annually credited with his proportional share of the amount of premiums earned, after deducting losses and expenses, but in no case shall his share of loss exceed the amount of such premium." These earned premiums or profits will be safely invested by the Company constituting a permanent fund, annually augmenting for the benefit and security of all parties interested.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred, on a Single Life.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	$0 77	$0 88	$1 56
20	0 91	0 95	1 77
25	1 00	1 12	2 04
30	1 31	1 36	2 36
35	1 36	1 53	2 75
40	1 69	1 83	3 20
45	1 91	1 96	3 73
50	1 96	2 09	4 60
55	2 32	3 21	5 78
60	4 35	4 91	7 00

TRUSTEES.

James D. P. Ogden,	James Harper,
James Brown,	James Roeburn,
H. W. Hicks,	Wm. H. Aspinwall,
A. Norie,	Thos. W. Ludlow,
D. A. Comstock,	Leonard S. Suarez,
P. M. Wetmore,	A. M. Merchant,
Henry K. Bogart,	John Cryder,
A. Woodhull,	Schuyler Livingston,
R. L. Taylor,	Spencer S. Benedict,
E. C. Center,	Richard Irvin,
Thos. B. Richards,	Loring Andrews.

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretory.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES F. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 23, 1846. 99tf

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—This medicine has already proved itself to be all that it has been recommended, by those who have given it a fair test in this country, and the demand for it increases daily. We have just heard of an important cure of Asthma which has been effected by it in a neighboring town—the case was that of a female, who had for a long time been under the care of a physician, but had received no relief, and her case was considered hopeless. As a last resort she purchased a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which caused her to expectorate freely, gradually eased her cough, and rapidly restored her to health. We have no hesitation in saying, that this preparation of Dr. Jayne, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Consumption, &c., is the most valuable medicine ever offered to the American public. There is no quackery about it—Dr. Jayne is one of the most skilful practising physicians in Pennsylvania, and wherever his various preparations have been thoroughly tested, he is looked upon as a great public benefactor.

Somerset (Maine) Journal.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb'y 21. 99-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

Joshua Bryan and wife Elizabeth, *vs.* Jno. Bryan, Henry Wooten and wife Jane, James Bryan, Geo. Thaggard and wife Mary, George Bryan, Wm. G. Bryan and Andrew J. Bryan.

Petition for Partition of Personal Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Geo. Thaggard and wife Mary, Henry Wooten and wife Jane, and George Bryan, Defendants in this case, do not reside within this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in May next, and answer the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, H. H. Robinson, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday in February, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th.

[99] H. H. ROBINSON, C. C. C.

Real Estate for Sale.

IF not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at Public Auction, on the 18th day of March next, without reserve, the following Property:—

One three story Brick House, 20 feet front, adjoining H. Mitchell, North side Hay st.

One three story Brick House, 20 feet front, the former residence of D. A. Ray.

The vacant Lot, corner of Hay and Winslow streets.

Also, the Store now occupied by Cook & Hodges.

The Brick House now occupied by Hall & Hall, in which are four tenements of 20 feet front each.

One House and Lot on Maiden Lane, the former residence of Duncan McColl.

Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to examine the property, as the sale will be positive.

HALL & JOHNSON.
BENJ'N RUSH.

Feb'y 2, 1846. 96tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING sold the House and Lot where he has for some time past taught a School, hereby gives notice that he expects to close his connection with the School on the 18th of March. The School, however, will be continued under the joint care of Rev. John J. Brantly and Mr. Jesse P. Smith. From a long and intimate acquaintance with one of these gentlemen, both as a scholar and teacher, and from the general reputation of the other, it is believed that the School will be such as in every department of study usually found in such Schools, the instruction will be thorough and satisfactory to the patrons.

S. COLTON.

Feb'y 7. 97tf

HAYMOUNT
HIGH SCHOOL.

THOUGH the Subscribers have been led to unite for the purpose of continuing this School, from the belief that their own interests will be more advanced by such an arrangement, they have also thought that it will better serve the interests of all who may choose to patronise the School, and be more generally advantageous to the public.

It is the earnest desire of the Subscribers to sustain the present reputation of the School; and to accomplish this object, nothing will be left undone by them that attention and diligence and perseverence can do.

They will take care to maintain a firm and proper discipline, and will exert themselves to make their School a worthy successor of the present one.

The Mathematical department will be conducted by Mr. Smith, the Classical by Mr. Brantly, and due attention be paid by both to the English branch of study.

The School will open on the 20th March next.

JESSE P. SMITH,
JOHN J. BRANTLY.

Feb'y 7. 97tf

TRUST SALE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust to me executed, for certain purposes therein contained, I will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 14th March next, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville,

Ten Likely Negroes,

Consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Terms *Cash.*

E. J. LILLY, *Trustee.*

February 9, 1846. 97-ts

30 DOZEN WEEDING HOES, slightly burnt, for sale very low, by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb'y 9. 97tf

STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP.

A brief notice to the Distressed.

IT has long been a desideratum with mankind, to obtain such remedial agents as are requisite to the elimination of the ills incident to the animal economy, at a rate somewhat proportioned to their actual or specific worth; and also to procure the attention of the physician for a moderate and reasonable compensation. But this, indeed, is rarely done,—the practitioner often reaping a large profit from the misfortunes of others, and that, too, at little cost, and less labor; whilst the unfortunate patient loses, not only his ability to prosecute his avocation, his time, his physical energy, and the happiness consequent upon such energy, but frequently the means of defraying the enormous expenses incurred by the usurious charges of the physician. It is frequently astonishing to observe the very striking want of success in the practice of those whom we regard as skilled physicians; and that, too, in the most simple forms of disease. Intermittent Fever affords a very forcible example of this, as they often permit it to continue for months, nay, even years, to afflict their patients, and then leave them, a prey to frequent relapses, liver complaints, debility, atrophy, etc. Their constitutions dilapidated by the use of poisonous drugs,—such as calomel, arsenic, zinc, &c.—and not unfrequently in utter destitution and hopelessness.

Having myself been engaged in the practice of physic for some time, and observing the exceeding inutility of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of Ague cases, and the very considerable expense it frequently involved, I was induced to make an effort to prepare a remedy which should at once be more safe, certain, and infinitely CHEAPER.

And I now offer the product of my labor and researches to the public, by placing within the reach of every one, the means of relief, for ONE DOLLAR. This Sirup is not unpalatable, and is altogether innoxious, and cannot by any possible contingency produce any one of the unpleasant consequences enumerated above; and in no single instance, out of the numerous cases that have been treated with it, have I known it to fail, when a proper, perfect, and thorough trial had been given it. I could adduce, as an evidence of its efficacy, numerous well authenticated certificates from those who have experienced the benefits of this Composition; but shall rest its merits with those who may deem it worthy of a trial;—and by no bombastic eulogy, or hyperbolical and glowing panegyric, attempt to push it into an ignoble popularity, and thus call the precocious fruit of fraud and deception!! and impose upon the credulity of a too credulous public; but shall only say to those laboring under this disease, take it and be healed!

Rockingham, N. C. 97-6w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the late George Miller, in Rowan County, six miles south of Salisbury, some time during the month of July last, a bright mullatto girl named HARRIET. Having purchased the said girl, I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me, in the said county of Rowan, four miles southwest of Salisbury. It is believed that she is now in the county of Davidson, Randolph, Chatham, or Cumberland, passing herself, no doubt, as a free girl. She has a small scar over one of her eyes, and a fire brand on her thigh, and is a little freckled across the nose. She is about 21 years of age, five feet two inches high and stout built. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or $20 for her confinement in some jail so I can get her again. Letters on the subject addressed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.

HENRY MILLER.

December 13, 1845. 97-3mo.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

Wm. and Edw'd McCallum, Adm'rs, *vs.* John Bird. Justice's Judgment and Sheriff's Levy on Land. 100 acres on the waters of Town Creek.

R. L. Ledbetter and Robert Steele, Exr's of John Steele, dec'd, *vs.* same.

Justices' Judgment and Sheriff's Levy on Land. 50 acres on the waters of Rocky Creek.

Lockey Simmons *vs.* same.

Justice's Judgment and Constable's Levy on Land. 200 acres on the waters of Town Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bird, the Defendant in the above cases, is not an inhabitant of this State, and that no notice of the above Levies was served on him before he left the State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant of the Levies aforesaid, so that he may appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, and shew cause why said Land shall not be sold, otherwise the same will be ordered to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's debts, with interest and costs.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lawrenceville, the 1st Monday in January, 1846, and in the 70th year of our Independence.

NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $4 00.] 97-6w

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System.

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

This medicine has in many thousand instances brought health and returning vigor to the weak and languid frame. Its operation extends itself to the remotest transactions of the general system, and consists in removing diseased action in the absorbing and secreting vessels.

The blood contains the elements of the whole animal structure—flesh and fibre, glands, muscles, tendons, the nails, the hair, and even the bones themselves, are all sustained by the blood. Well, then, may it be called the stream of life. In proportion to the purity of fluid will be that of the substance into which it is continually changing. Corrupt blood instead of producing healthy flesh, is likely enough to develop sores and ulcers. When these appear, whether in the specific form of scrofula, in all its multiform and disgusting shapes, or eruptions in all their disfiguring variety, rheumatism, bilious disorders, general relaxation and debility, and a host of complaints arising from disordered secretions, there is no detergent, it is believed, that will so rapidly neutralize the virus in the blood from which they spring and effect a radical cure, as this preparation.

The following is an extract from a letter just received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c. and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

BAILEYSBURG, Va. Dec. 18th, 1845.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla my sufferings were almost past expression, my throat was completely ulcerated. I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended into my head so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time my health improved and my throat is now well. I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as I ever was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

WINSTED, Conn. Augt. 5, 1845.

A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: About six weeks since I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, and was then suffering from Scrofula in its most virulent form. I had nine running ulcers, and had lost the use of one arm, and the disease caused such intense pain in the head, that three physicians told me I could not live—that there was no help for me.

I informed them there was one medicine would help me, and that was Sands' Sarsaparilla. My physician seeing my confidence was so great, sent you a certificate, and I commenced taking the Sarsaparilla. Its use produced immediate relief; my head is now well, and my arm, which had been useless, I can now sew with, and my health is rapidly improving. Many people hearing of my case, have come some six and nine miles to see me; and some have taken the Sarsaparilla after witnessing its wonderful operation on me. One lady told me last week, it was doing great things for her; and there are three or four in this place that are taking it, and our merchants find a very ready sale for Sands' Sarsaparilla. Yours, most respectfully,

CORDELIA CADY.

"Truth is Stranger than Fiction."—Let the Facts Speak for Themselves.—The following certificate is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once, it will do again.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass. Sept. 23d, 1845.

This may certify that my son, now aged seventeen, has been for ten years afflicted with the scrofulous humor. At the age of seven years he had the measles, which probably caused this humor to make its appearance in a most singular way, covering his body from his head to his feet with small tumors.—I consulted a Doctor of Medicine, and he examined him three days in succession, and not understanding his case, advised me to consult Dr. Rogers, of New-York, I then being a resident of that city.—After a long and critical examination, having more than thirty other medical gentlemen with him at the time, he pronounced it Scrofula, or King's Evil.—The child was then prescribed for, and commenced taking medical drugs from that time. He grew worse until June of 1837, and then his bones became affected in consequence of the mercury that had been given him. A piece of bone came away from his under jaw, in the first place, as large as an English walnut, a piece from his forehead as large as a sixpence, and a piece from near the crown of his head. It then went to the back and side, and discharged in three places. From thence to one of his limbs, separating, in consequence of the ulceration, the muscles and cord from the bones of the ancle joint on the back part. He had at one time fifteen running sores or issues from the glands of the throat and those places I have mentioned. In 1840 I lived in Portsmouth, N. H. and he was attacked with a Rheumatic Fever, which settled in one of his hips which swelled as large as three of the other. Being under medical treatment, they gave him laudanum until he lost his reason. Then I became alarmed and sent for a Thomsonian. His medicine helped his hip and restored his reason.—The third time he was attacked with this fever in 1842, when hearing of Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla, and being perfectly satisfied that all other medicines had failed of effecting a cure, I sent and procured six bottles, and by the time he had taken it all I considered him well. Those places healed—he became bright and lively—color came to his face and lips—from that time till the Fall of 1844, his complaints never troubled him. At that time he became deaf, which continued until last March, when his right eye became affected; from that to the left eye, covering the sight of the eye so that he was in a great measure deprived of sight.

Knowing that Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla was the only medicine that had ever done him any good, I applied to Mr. Fowle, Apothecary at Boston, for more. He has taken fifteen dollar's worth, which has removed the humor from his eyes and hearing, and he now appears to be cured, and radically so. I verily believe all this latter trouble might have been avoided if I had continued thoroughly the use of Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla when he was under the influence of the medicine the first time.

These are the simple statements of the facts of the case, and I feel it my duty to make those facts known to the public, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted in like manner; feeling a full conviction the cure has been effected solely from the effect of this invaluable medicine.

HANNAH W. BECK, 228 Main-st.

Suffolk, ss. Boston, October 13, 1845.—Then personally appeared the above named Hannah W. Beck, and made solemn oath that the above certificate, by her subscribed, and statements therein contained, are true. Before me,

JAMES RICE, Justice of the Peace.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C.; A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

Feb'y 21, 1846. 99-tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are respectfully requested to pay their Notes and Accounts. Those of longer standing than twelve months will be put in a train for collection as soon as the necessary process can be served on the parties, unless paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10. 97tf

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

There was a crowded auditory of both sexes at the Presbyterian Church, on Thursday morning last, to witness the first Public Examination of the Pupils attached to the Deaf and Dumb School in this City. The Institution has now been in operation about ten months, under the superintendence of Mr. William D. Cooke, and the rapid proficiency of the Pupils (seventeen in number) attests most emphatically, the peculiar qualifications of the Principal, and his Assistants, Messrs. Tetten and Albright, for the duties of their station.

Three classes were examined—one by each of the Teachers—illustrating in a most satisfactory and gratifying manner, the progress which has been made during the Academical year. It was wonderful, most wonderful, to witness the correctness of the Spelling, the excellence of the Writing, and the knowledge of Grammar, which even the most recent Pupils displayed. The Teacher would make a few signs to the Class, and, in an instant, on each slate was written the required answer to his question. Indeed, all their replies evinced intelligence, and not mere school-room drilling for the purposes of exhibition. We were particularly struck with the evidence which was afforded of their advance in Religious instruction. Let it be recollected that, a few months ago, they had no idea of God or his attributes. The Bible was to them, indeed, a sealed book. Mr. Cooke asked them a variety of questions for the purpose of showing the care that is taken to conduct them to a correct knowledge of the sacred Scriptures and the result of these efforts. We took down one or two answers, which struck us with peculiar force. In answer to the question—"Does God know your thoughts?"—was written—"God knows all I think, all I say, all I do." "Where is God," was another question asked! And, the answer was—"God is in Heaven—he is here—he is every where." "How does God produce the fruits of the earth?" was then asked, and the answer was—"He causeth the rain to decend upon the just and the unjust." In short, there was the most satisfactory evidence of the fact, that the Institution has fulfilled, and is now fulfilling, its obligations to the State, and that its management is conducted upon a most admirable system.

The closing scene was one that drew tears from the eyes of many. Mr. Cooke, the Principal, recited a Prayer in the language of signs. The intelligence of man, with all its conventional rules for opening the springs of thought, sinks into insignificance, when contrasted with the pure and simple eloquence of silent nature. Never was prayer uttered by man with more thrilling force, or more convincing eloquence, than by the silent language employed on this occasion. We confess that our sensibilities were roused, and deeply affected by this remarkable and soul-stirring Prayer.

At the close of the Exercises, His Excellency, Gov. Graham, who is President, *ex officio*, of the Literary Board (under whose charge this Institution is) and who has taken a deep interest in the subject, delivered the following neat Address, which we trust, will have the effect of more fully awakening public attention to this noble enterprize:

"The close of the first Academic term of this infant Institution, is deemed a favorable occasion, for endeavoring to disseminate a more general knowledge of its objects, and of the success with which they have been prosecuted thus far, than has heretofore obtained in the community, and in the State. Its endowment by the General Assembly at their last Session, with the progress which has been made, in carrying their beneficent design into execution, is destined to be regarded as an era in our educational history.

"Founded in public charity, and mainly intended for the benefit of the poor and destitute, its first object is to instruct these: to fit them for moral, social and intellectual enjoyment, and to enable them to earn a subsistence in household employments, in the Mechanic Arts, or in Agriculture. But those more favored by fortune are not excluded. At their own expense, the same opportunities of improvement are freely offered to them. And although exempted from the necessity of labor for their support, education would seem to be still more necessary to relieve them from "vacuity of thought," (almost as fatal to the mental constitution, as a vacuum in the atmosphere to the physical,) to furnish them the means of enjoying social intercourse, to teach them their duty in this life, and to prepare them for the beatitudes of the next.

"Though their deficiencies must perhaps forever exclude them as a class, from the highest walks of literature—though no "mute inglorious Milton" be among them found: no Newton, to number the stars of the firmament—yet, when we remember that they are rational and immortal beings, what these have recently been, what even now they are, and what their capacities, under the auspices of benevolence and science, may enable them to attain, their education becomes an object of the deepest interest to every pious, patriotic and benevolent heart. With an imperfect experiment of less than twelve months, made under the disadvantage, during a portion of that time, of a deficient School Apparatus, with no classes of advanced learning, the models as well as efficient Instructers of the lower classes, in all Schools, with every thing new, except the qualifications of the Teachers, whom the State has been fortunate enough to engage, the issue of the experiment is no longer doubtful.

"We have seen the Deaf and Dumb youth of both sexes, in this brief period, (not made to hear and speak, as by miraculous power, it is true,) but become versed in the language of signs, or pantomime, so as readily to converse with their Preceptors, and with each other, thus forming a little social community of their own; and enabled to read and write our own mother tongue, with a degree of proficiency, which would do no discredit to hearing and speaking pupils, with no longer tuition. With ample room yet for improvement in all, to the eye of a frequent observer, the progress of some of them is calculated to remind him of the change wrought in the rude productions of the quarry or the forest, by the hand of mechanical skill. Features, which on their entrance here, betokened little else than despondency and inanity of mind, are now lighted up with cheerfulness, intelligence and curiosity, rejoicing in their past gains of knowledge, and eager for future acquisitions. These are but the happy indications, that their success in obtaining ideas has been not less perfect, and is even more grateful, than the power of communicating them to others. Many came with but little information concerning the relations and dependencies of some of the most common objects in nature, with hardly a conception of the proper duty of man here, and his destiny hereafter. Now they cheerfully accord their duty to their Creator, acknowledging his existence and his attributes, and the necessity of submission to his laws, and obedience to his will, while they endeavor to attain usefulness and happiness as men, by a life of rectitude, in their day and generation. They are now to separate, for a brief interval only it is hoped, to visit their respective homes, to gladden the hearts of their parents and friends, and to illustrate in their several neighborhoods, the triumph of judicious and scientific instruction over what was formerly considered an insuperable defect of nature.

"In all antiquity we look in vain for any successful human effort to overcome the obstructions to communication with the Deaf and Dumb, and to restore them to society. The only individual of that class who obtained any relief, as far as our knowledge extends, was the Dumb man to whom speech was given, as recorded by the miracles of the New Testament. The most polished and powerful, as well as the ruder nations of ancient times, seem to have regarded them as incurable unfortunates, to be placed in the same category with idiots and lunatics. Even in later times, and within less than two centuries past, the writers on municipal law in the most enlightened nations of the world, treat of them as persons incapable of making valid contracts or wills. It was reserved for the last century, and to the philosophy and humanity of France, Germany and Holland, to open the doors or discover new inlets to the benighted minds of these children of misfortune, and to lead them forth into the light of natural and religious truth, and to restore them to their lost estate among the human race. Among the benefactors who were conspicuous in this noble achievement, the names of the Abbe del'Epee and the Abbe Sicard, of France, and Heinicke, of Germany, deserve to be especially mentioned, and gratefully remembered. To the system matured in France, and first introduced into the United States, by the Rev. Doctor Gallaudet, of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1815, we are mainly indebted for the exhibition we have this day beheld. Did time and opportunity allow it might be interesting to compare this system, which aims to enable the pupil to communicate with speaking persons, by means of written language, with that of the Germans which endeavors to teach him to speak, or utter articulate sounds. It is sufficient at present to remark, that the French system is preferred by all teachers of practical experience in our own Country, and is believed by many of them, to be the only one capable of use, in a language so variable and arbitrary in its pronunciation as the English.

"The chief purpose of these remarks remains to be accomplished. This Asylum numbers as yet but 17 pupils. Of these, 15 only are State pupils. The bounty provided by the Legislature, with proper levies by the Magistrates of the several Counties, is equal to the support of thirty-five State pupils per annum; and suitable accommodations will be provided for any additional number who are able to pay their own expenses.

"According to the census of 1840, there were 162 Deaf and Dumb white persons under 25 years of age in the State of North Carolina. From inquiries made by the intelligent and respectable gentleman now at the head of this Institution, there are believed to be even more. But from causes unknown, perhaps, the ignorance, incredulity or apathy of the parents or friends of these unfortunates, only the few now before us, are permitted to share the boon so generously held out to them by the Government. What we desire in now obtruding on the public attention, is to awaken the warm sympathies, and to enlist the strenuous efforts of every intelligent and humane citizen, in behalf of the neglected—that in whatever neighborhood one of them may be found, he may be brought to the notice of the County Court of his County, and rescued from the darkness and gloom of his present condition. Charitable effort in such a cause partakes of the quality of that mercy which "is twice blessed."

"It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

What more can be added of an Institution like this? An Institution that is capable of lifting the soul from its chaotic labyrinth of darkness, and pointing it to light, and joy, by revealing the true springs of happiness, and directing it to the true course of its attainment. We leave the heart of our readers to answer; and should that heart be at a loss for a fitting response, we say, go to the Institution itself, and drink in, as we have done, that mute and thrilling eloquence, which the lips cannot utter, and which words cannot convey.

A TARIFF AND ANTI-TARIFF SCENE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1846.

The ways and doings of the British Free Trade party in this country, and their co-workers and co-adjutors, the Lordly Manufacturers of England, are rapidly developing themselves!

The proceedings of Congress being dull to-day, I accepted an invitation to visit the room of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, where I found a Mr. Homer, brother to Sidney Homer, whose anti-tariff letter appeared in the last number of the "Union," exhibiting about 200 specimens of goods of English manufacture, with like goods of American production, and prices attached to each—in order to convince members of Congress that our tariff ought to be struck down!

I don't know when I ever enjoyed an hour's time more heartily. Mr. Homer is a gentlemanly person, who seems to understand the wants of the English Manufacturers admirably well. Indeed he told those present that he had resided in Manchester, England, for ten years, engaged in sending British goods to this country, and that he left England to reside in the United States in 1842. He has amassed a large fortune, and seems to come to instruct Congress in behalf of "Sir Robert Walker," on the one side, and the Manufacturers of Manchester on the other. He brings a letter of instruction and recommendation from Mr. Alexander Henry, a great capitalist in Manchester, which is dated January 31, 1846, and was received per the steamer *Hibernia*. A part of this letter, Mr. Homer exhibits to those who wish to peruse it. The British writer of it, in speaking of Mr. Polk's anti-tariff message to Congress, exclaims—"A second Daniel come to judgment! A second Sir Richard Cobden!" He praises the message very much—thereby showing how highly it is appreciated by the British Manufacturers!

In regard to Mr. Homer's mission to instruct Congress into the belief that it would be best to break down the American Manufacturers and exalt those of Great Britain, Mr. Henry writes: "I am glad that you, whose long experience as our Importer, enables you so well to understand the subject, have taken it in hand; for if the object of those at Washington be to obtain sound information and arrive at just conclusions in the proposed alterations of the present tariff, the information which you can lay before them will be highly valuable."

There were present in the room while I was there, Messrs. Stewart, Collamer and Hubbard, of the House, and Mr. Wethered of Baltimore. Also two or three anti-tariff members, who soon left. You may well imagine that such gentlemen as I have named would, under the circumstances, put some searching questions to Mr. Homer, coming there for such a purpose and so recommended! And I assure you that they did put them! Mr. Homer answered as well perhaps as any free-trader could—but never have I seen a man so completely cornered!

He exhibited two pieces of calico which he said were manufactured by Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, who sold them, one for 17 cents per yard and the other for 14 or 15. Mr. Wethered thought there must be some mistake in this, and went up to the Senate and requested Mr. Simmons to come down to the Committee room, who readily assented to the request. He said the pieces in question were none of his manufacture, and from the quality the best piece was not worth over 12 1-2 cents, and the other not over 10 1-2 per yard. Those persons from whom Mr. Homer had obtained them, had deceived him.

Mr. Homer said the manufacturers of this species of goods made a profit of from 60 to 80 per centum. Mr. Hubbard asked him why then more persons did not invest their capital in such profitable business? He asked Mr. Homer why *he* did not embark in the business? The latter replied, that he would invest $50 000 in it, if he did not fear that so many would rush into the same enterprise as to bring down the profits, by competition, so low as to destroy the business. Mr. Stewart asked if that was not the American doctrine, that competition reduced not only the profits, but the prices? Mr. Collamer asked who but the great mass of the people reaped the benefit from this competition among manufacturing capitalists? Mr. Hubbard wanted Mr. Homer to say, if the reason why he did not invest his capital in this line of business was because competition would bring down the prices of the goods manufactured? Mr. Homer faltered in his reply, and said there were several reasons why he would not engage in manufactures. One was, that the market would be fluctuating.

Mr. Wethered, seeing the state of things, and exercising his compassion, said it was too bad for so many to be against one. He hoped the Tariff folks in Congress would also have a Committee Room, as well as the British manufactures, with specimens for examination and comparison, and that they would appoint some sensible gentleman to superintend it and argue the matter single-handed with Mr. Homer. Whereupon the gentlemen made their bows and took leave. I fear Mr. Homer will find his mission too hot for him. The American people don't like these kind of missions on behalf of British manufactures, who seek the destruction of the American Tariff, however plausible and right the thing may appear in the eyes of Mr. Polk and Mr. Walker.

Vive le bagatelle!—The Washington Correspondent of the Courier writes:—

"The only rumor prevalent here having the semblance of truth, in relation to the character of the dispatches received by Mr. Pakenham is, that her Majesty has directed him to inform Mr. Walker that it is in the Royal contemplation to confer upon him the order of Knighthood, in consideration of his services rendered the Crown by his recent extraordinary treatise on free trade, and his advocacy of British interest. The particular order which will be conferred on him is not known, though the most plausible supposition is that, as the distinguished Secretary is from Mississippi, he will be the first of a new order, that is, *Repudiation*."

As Texas on the 16th ultimo became a State of the American Union, letters for Texas may now be transmitted to any part of that State without the pre-payment of postage.—*Nat. Int.*

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

One of Mr. Buchanan's Arguments in Favor of the Whole of Oregon.—**Mr. Buchanan, in his communication of August 30th, 1845, claiming the whole of Oregon as far as 54° 40′, says:**

"Even British geographers have not doubted our title to the territory in dispute. There is a large and splendid globe now in the Department of State, recently received from London, and published by Malby & Company, manufacturers and publishers to the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, which assigns this territory to the United States."

The following extract from a private letter to a gentleman of Boston, from one of the managers of the English Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, received by the last packet, will show what degree of weight is to be attached to this argument of Mr. Buchanan:

"I called on Mr. Malby, who made the globe which is cited by Mr. Buchanan as authority. It is not one of the globes of the Useful Knowledge Society. It is a large globe, which was ordered by Mr. Everett, and Mr. Malby tells me that, though Mr. Everett, who ordered it for the Department of State at Washington, did not tell him to insert the boundary which appears on it, he was led to infer that it would be acceptable; and as it was an American order, and as the globe was intended for a public department in the United States, he colored in—for it is not engraved—the boundary which appears on it. It is the only globe on which he ever marked this boundary, and he should not have done it but for the special circumstances connected with the order. Thus this one globe, which is cited as the authority of British geographers, is presented to the world by Mr. Buchanan as evidence of the justice of the claims of the United States Government. Can any thing be more absurd or ridiculous? It is really too bad to conduct a solemn and national argument in this manner."

Mr. Everett has addressed a note to the Boston Advertiser in reference to the matter, denying that anything said by him could have led Mr. Malby to any such inference. He says the order was given to Mr. Miller, a London bookseller,—who was simply directed to procure "the largest and best globe that could be found." No other person was seen, and no other order was given, in reference to the matter; nor was the globe seen by Mr. Everett until it had been completed.

We will conclude our reference to foreign authorities as to the duty of Nations between whom controversies arise, by reference to a home authority not less entitled to respect. Why Wars between civilized nations should *ever* grow out of such controversies, is explained more pithily in a letter from Dr. Franklin to Mr. Burke than we remember to have seen it elsewhere. It is not altogether forgotten by the American people that the great philosopher was as felicitous sometimes in the expression of a great truth as he was in its discovery: and we take the liberty of commending the terse wisdom of the sentence we copy to the especial attention of the sages who have succeeded Franklin in the affections of his countrymen, without altogether eclipsing his reputation for sagacity and common sense. "*The foolish part of mankind* [says the Doctor] *will make wars from time to time with each other,* NOT HAVING SENSE ENOUGH OTHERWISE TO SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES." Whether or not the rejection of the pacific overtures of Great Britain, for the Arbitration of our existing difficulties, is likely to draw the President of the United States and his advisers into the circle of men who make wars because they have not sense enough to avert them, we shall be better able to determine when we shall see what it is that they propose to do under the critical circumstances in which they have now placed the country.

National Intelligencer.

WILL THERE BE WAR? is a question still in the mouths of thousands of anxious citizens, who find themselves perplexed, embarrassed, and almost paralyzed in all their operations, and irritated at such a state of things. *War exists already!* But it is a war of our own making, upon ourselves! A war by the Administration upon the experience, the policy, the legislation, the diplomacy, the industry, the enterprise, the skill, the capital, the resources, the patience, the energies of the nation! A war of the politicians upon the people. A war of the party in power, for the perpetuation of that power. A war which, beginning by subduing our own capacity for defence or attack, can scarcely look to a termination less disastrous. A war which regards the interests of the mass as subordinate to the interests of the few. A war of the most unrighteous and profligate character.

Brunswick Fredonian.

A meeting of the Locofocos of New York city was held in Tammany Hall on Wednesday night, to consider some proposed amendments to the city charter. There was a good deal of wrangling, in the midst of which a very honest confession was got from one who is undoubtedly an actor behind the scenes. The Globe (L. F.) reports as follows:

Mr. Brady (who was speaking) asked, how do you select your Aldermen in your Wards?

Voice—By cheating! (Tremendous roars of laughter.)

There is the whole secret of success. It was a complete confession, made honestly though publicly. "By cheating" the party select Aldermen, and it might be added, we suppose, every other officer.

Baltimore Patriot.

We understand that Gov. McDowel (lately elected to Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Taylor) made a good Whig speech at the Rockingham Court on the Monday before the election. In referring to the opposition made to him in the Convention on the ground that he was not sufficiently partisan in his feelings, as evinced by the appointment of Whigs to office while Governor, he said he loathed and abhorred the spoils principle, which had brought so much merited odium on his party, and that he wished the voters to understand his sentiments distinctly on this subject. In regard to the protective policy, we are gratified to learn, he avowed himself unequivocally its friend, and went quite as far in its support as most of the Whigs.—*Staunton Spectator.*

The debate in the Senate on the Oregon Notice was yesterday continued by Mr. Haywood, of North Carolina, in a speech which attracted much attention, and will, when reported, command general perusal.

The sitting of the House of Representatives was signalized by a decision of a case of contested election from New Jersey in favor of John Runk, the sitting member, (a Whig.) This, considering the usual influence of party feeling in the decision of questions of this character, (which party feeling ought never to be allowed to influence,) is a remarkable instance of the triumph of right. It is not less remarkable that it was determined by the casting vote of the Speaker of the House, who has done himself honor by the rectitude and independence which he manifested on this occasion.—*National Intelligencer.*

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

BRITISH CORN LAWS.

The reader will find in our columns to-day, the speech of Lord Ashburton, against the repeal of the corn laws, containing the remarkable statement that, at this moment "*American corn could come to England through Canada, at a duty of four shillings;* and yet, if the returns were examined, it would be found that *nine-tenths of the foreign corn in England was from the Baltic, though the duty on corn from its shores was* FIFTEEN SHILLINGS A QUARTER."

If this statement be true, and we cannot doubt its correctness, the question, whether the repeal of the British corn laws would benefit this country is easy of solution. Repeal would place the United States and the Baltic country on a par as to duties, and the causes which now give the latter the superiority in the British market, notwithstanding the greater burdens to which it is subjected, would only more perfectly ensure the banishment of American provisions.

But there are other considerations of a higher character which should deter us from placing serious reliance on the proposed change of British policy. This interchange of food and raiment is expressly urged by Great Britain because it is to be of great advantage to her. In other words, it is to carry wealth and prosperity to her people. She is to derive the profit of adding the value of labour and skill to the value of the raw material. The plain question, therefore, for us to decide, is, not merely whether she will buy our raw produce and food, but whether we will not lose an immense amount of productive wealth by employing British rather than American artisans. It is a common story, to illustrate the smartness of our Northern brethren, that two Yankee boys got into a hogshead and made five dollars apiece by swapping jackets. The joke is good for its very absurdity. But it is not a greater absurdity than to suppose that England can support her millions of laborers upon the industry of the United States, and the latter lose nothing by the operation. These laborers must have wages to support them. These wages form a part of the additional value acquired by the raw material in the process of manufacture. The employer adds to these wages and all the other expenses of his business, including his enormous *rents*, the largest profit which he can safely demand. He sends the manufactured article to America, and receives for it a price which embraces the original cost of the raw material, the expenses of transportation, the wages of British labour, the interest paid to British capitalists on the investment in the manufacturer's establishment, and finally the British manufacturer's net profit on his business. Now if it were true that these manufactures could not be as well and as cheaply made at home as in England, the case might be different. But experience has amply proved that the protection of those articles which can be successfully manufactured here, tends to lower the price by increasing the supply in the markets of the world. What then is the difference between selling our agricultural products to American and to British manufacturers? It is this: We lessen the number of agriculturists, and thereby prevent too great a production: we save the cost of transportation across the Atlantic and back: but more than all, we retain the resources of the country in the country: we add American labour to the price of the American raw material: and, becoming every year stronger and wealthier, we make America the great manufactory, as it is already the great granary of the world.

And even supposing the repeal of the British corn laws to be of great advantage to us, is there the least necessity for us to alter our own systems? The British Cabinet has been forced to this change by the internal condition of the kingdom. If adopted by Parliament, it will, undoubtedly, be adopted independently of the course of other nations: and whatever benefit it shall hold out to us, we shall enjoy, no matter whether we choose, by repealing our tariff, to pay tribute to British enterprise or not. Doubtless Great Britain hopes we will remove our restrictions, and, doubtless, Mr. Walker has told her that we will; but her rulers dare not make our action the condition of theirs.

It is somewhat amusing for American readers of Sir Robert Peel's speech, to see with what careful iteration he assures the British House of Commons, that in proposing the admission of indian corn henceforth *free of duty*—it is for the use of *animals* only, and not of *human beings!* Here it is the favorite food in various shapes of bread, cakes and puddings—of a very large proportion of the population—besides its use in the green state as a vegetable. It can be raised and exported from the sea board in common years at a price equivalent to 3s. stg.—and therefore if the English market be extensive and steady, would go forward in large quantities.

A young aspirant for admission to the bar, being questioned by the Examining Committee, with a view to discover his fitness, made the subjoined replies to the following interrogatories:—

Q.—"May a man's wife become his partner in business?"

A.—"She may become his *sleeping* partner; but the books furnish no instance when she has ever been a silent partner."

Female Smoking Justified.—"La, Doctor, how you talk! Suppose I should quit smoking, what should I do for excitement, seeing I have *no baby to nuss?*"

Picayune.

RUMORS AND HUMORS AT WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1846.

You have already seen the details of the Tariff Bill, as prepared by the Committee chosen, not by the people, but by Mr. Walker. There will be considerable opposition to it, as it is neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, (though its intention is fowl enough if you do not double the *u*,) it will meet a stern opposition by the leading Member of the Loco-Foco Party from Alabama, Gen. McConnell. You will have observed that the Democratic beverage, brandy, is charged with a duty of 75 per cent, while the aristocratic wines are charged only 30 per cent. The General says he cannot support such an iniquitous bill; for brandy and water is good enough for poor folks. Champagne is so insipid that he cannot taste it in his mouth. He says that brandy-and-water, particularly brandy, will go *down* in his district, but he'll be hanged if this Tariff Bill will go down at all. The industrious, laboring, road-working people won't permit such invidious distinctions.

Every Congress brings along some strange geniuses to this city. The present Congress contains several species of this class. Gen. Chipman of Michigan goes into FITS at the sight of a Webster's spelling book, for he feels that education is the bane of democracy, for which there is no antidote to prevent the patient from being attacked with Whiggery, and therefore he keeps spelling books, and other rudimental manuals away from the people as he would prevent rabid animals from seeing water. The only safe books to be circulated among the people are copies of his printed speeches in pamphlets, as they contain no traces whatever of the malady of education.

John Pettit of Indiana is another strange genius. He thinks the worst possible thing Congress could have is a Chaplain, as prayers are totally out of place in Locofocodom, which party always say their prayers backward. I need not, however, go through with the catalogue.

But there is one still more remarkable than the others, and that is *Hon.* W. Sawyer of Ohio. Though his name would indicate as much, yet he is not a woodsawyer; he is I believe a blacksmith, not that I consider the trade would disgrace him. The reputation of the trade probably is the greatest sufferer. All occupations are honorable for hardworking, honest men. It is only disgraceful to live on the toil of another. But I digress from Mr. Sawyer. As Zoology is an important part of knowledge, I proceed to give you some account of the *critter's* habits, as that may assist you in classing him under the proper head in the system of animated nature.

Every day about 2 o'clock he feeds. About that hour he is seen leaving his seat, and taking a position in the window back of the Speaker's Chair, to the left. He unfolds a greasy paper in which is contained a chunck of bread and a sausage or some other unctuous substance. These he disposes of quite rapidly, wipes his hands with the greasy paper for a napkin, and then throws it out of the window.—What little grease is left on his hands he wipes on his almost bald head which saves any outlay for Pomatum. His mouth sometimes serves as a finger glass, his coat sleeves and pantaloons being called into requisition as a napkin. He uses a jackknife for a tooth-pick, and then he goes on the floor again to abuse the Whigs as the British Party, and claims the whole of Oregon as necessary for the spread of Civilization. I believe he goes, like Chipman, against all seductive arts of Education—some suspect that he has a store of vegetables in his drawer. But enough of the habits of an Ohio Loco-Foco.

I believe Senator Allen claims the credit of having *forced* England into pacific measures. He thinks his speech in which he said England "dare not go to war," frightened the British Lion into that tame and "sucking-dove" like expression which it has assumed in the late advices. As it is only two or three days since Mr. Allen's Speech was delivered, some doubt whether it could yet have any effect in England. This difficulty, however, only suggests itself to those who have not heard Mr. Allen speak to the Senate. There is no difficulty whatever in point of space, as Allen could be pretty distinctly heard across a respectable ocean. He would make a capital Marine Telegraph.

A TEA PARTY INCIDENT.

Standing one evening at the table of a fashionable tea party got up in aid of some charitable institution in our city, I was gradually pushed along by the fair guests and their beaux, until I found myself opposite not only a magnificent cake, but a most bewitching pair of eyes. I looked across the cake and the owner of these orbs shot at me a flash, which I, in my modest admiration, was forced to dodge. The signal was given, and the company attacked the good things with vigor, but as for myself, the bright eyed beauty opposite was food enough for me, and I commenced familiarizing my own peepers to glances of hers; she at first laughed and then pouted and at length looked angry. I drew off my surveillance and she looked pleased: a gentleman of my acquaintance having addressed her familiarly, I seized on him and requested an introduction; he granted it and I bowed in lowly homage to the beauty. The gentleman with her, resigned the beauty to my care, while he searched for her sister that they might leave together, and I was left alone, to promenade in company with the bright eyes and their owner.

"Allow me to carry your muff," said I most persuasively, "this room is so warm it must be an incumbrance."

"No, no!" said she, in evident alarm, and biting her pretty lip at the time.

"Why," thinks I, "she cannot suspect that I wish to *steal* it," and resolved to convince her of my honesty, I reached for the muff, and insisted upon carrying it. I laid hold of one end and she the other, to which she held most tightly; but my gallantry triumphed, and pulling it from her, out dropped a slice of *poundcake*, four *doughnuts*, two *jumbles*, and an *orange*. I need not say I was horrified at the effect of my gallant effort. I picked part of them up, hurriedly, and handed them and the muff to her. The perspiration was rolling down my face in a stream, and putting my hand into my coat pocket, I pulled out my linen cambric handkerchief, when out of its folds dropped *half a chicken*. In my fit of abstraction at the table, some wag had carefully rolled it up in my handkerchief, and placed it in my pocket.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

THE CLAY VASE.

We have published a description of a splendid Vase, which the Gold and Silver artizans of New York had made as a present to Henry Clay. It stands about three feet high, is of elaborate and chaste workmanship, from the workshop of Mr. Wm. Adams, and cost $1,000. Between the handles, on each side, is a shield, one presenting a silversmith's workshop, with the men busily at work, and on the other is engraved the following inscription:—

PRESENTED
TO
HENRY CLAY,
BY THE
GOLD AND SILVER ARTIZANS,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.

As a tribute of their respect for the faithful and patriotic manner in which he has discharged his high public trusts, and especially for his early and untiring advocacy of "PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY."

1845.

COMMITTEE.

WM. ADAMS,
M. G. BALDWIN,
A. G. PECKHAM,
EDWARD Y. PRIME,
DANIEL CARPENTER,
DAVID DUNN.

The richest part of the chasing is on the cover, which is surmounted by an eagle, with wings extended as though just alighting upon a rock, against which the surrounding waves are vainly beating.

It was forwarded to Mr. Clay with a letter, on the 2d of November last, but arrived at Ashland after Mr. Clay had left there for New Orleans. The letter was forwarded to Mr. Clay, and reached him at New Orleans. He makes his acknowledgments in the subjoined letter, which we copy from the New York Commercial, from which paper we learn the particulars here stated:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9, 1846.

Gentlemen: Your favor, as a committee of the gold and silver artizans of the city of New York, addressed to me at my residence, has been transmitted to, and received by me at this city. I regret extremely that I was not at home when Mr. Adams did me the honor to come there with it, and with the silver vase to which it relates. I should have been most happy to receive him and treat him under my own roof with the high respect and hospitality which he was entitled to, and which would have been prompted by my own grateful feelings. When I took my departure for New Orleans, from Ashland, in December last, near a month had elapsed after I had been advised of the vase having left New York, and, as the Winter commenced very early, with uncommon rigor, I concluded that it might not reach its destination until the Winter broke up.

The gold and silver artizans of New York have done me the honor, as you inform me, to present this splendid article as a testimonial of their sense of my public service, and especially of the favor with which they have been pleased to regard my efforts to elevate the working man of our country to the station of comfort and respectability to which they are justly entitled.

In accepting it, I thank them with all my heart for their liberal appreciation of my humble endeavors during my public career. I retain a lively recollection of an interview I had with a committee of the gold and silver artizans of New York in the year 1841, when the tariff at the extra session was in progress through the Senate. They fully satisfied me that the measure of protection to their interests, as the bill had passed the House, was inadequate and I took pleasure in prevailing on the Senate to render it more effectual. But that service was performed from a sense of public duty, without the remotest expectation of its entitling me to any such generous manifestation of feelings as that with which I am now honored, the first intimation of which reached me last Summer through the public prints.

My opinion of the expediency of affording protection to American industry, long and deliberately formed, being well known, need not be now expressed. But I am happy to be assured by you that "however much we may differ as to the policy of the General Government upon many important measures," on that great subject there is no diversity of opinion among the gold and silver artizans of the city of New York, and the rich and costly present which they have kindly tendered to me is received with higher satisfaction because I understand that those who differ from, as well as those who agree with, me on other national questions, equally unite in offering it. I am compelled to reserve for my return home an opportunity of examining this distinguished testimonial; but Mrs. Clay and other members of my family represent it as exquisitely beautiful and elegant. I shall preserve and cherish it, with feelings of profound gratitude, as one of the choicest testimonials with which I have ever been honored.

I offer my fervent prayer that the gold and silver artizans of the city of New York may long continue, under the influence of wise and protective laws; to enjoy the measure of prosperity which I am happy to learn from you now rewards their industry.

And I request you, gentlemen, to accept assurances of the warm regard and high respect of

Your grateful friend,
and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. Wm. Adams, Edward Y. Prime, M. G. Baldwin, Daniel Carpenter, Alfred G. Peckham, David Dunn, &c. &c. &c.

A New Text.—The profound knowledge of Scripture displayed by some public men, is a caution to heathen nations. For instance, Mr. Hoge, of Illinois, undertook to compliment one of his colleagues in Congress, the other day, by quoting (as he said.) from the Bible, the following passage:—

"And while the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

Some of the members called for chapter and verse.

Terribly Graphic.—The Dover (N. H.) Enquirer says, that at a late Loco Foco meeting in that town, the Chairman, at the conclusion of a spirit stirring address to the score of boys assembled to hear him, related a story of a dead elephant who was devoured by pismires, and then with tone and emphasis which might have called spirits from the vasty deep, called upon all "*the democratic pismires to come up and help devour the great elephant of federalism.*"

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following Cases, since our last:

By RUFFIN, C. J., in Battle *v.* President and Directors of the Literary Fund, from Wake, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Person, Ex'r. *v.* Twitty, from Franklin, reversing the judgment. Also, in Lewis *v.* Coxe, in Equity, from Rutherford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Johnston and Francis *v.* Shelton and others, in Equity, from Haywood, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Mebane *v.* Mebane, in Equity, from Orange, directing decree for Plaintiff and enquiry. Also, in Cox *v.* Williams and others, in Equity, from Chowan, directing the Master to enquire as to the consent of the Slaves, and those who consent, are to be delivered to the Colonization Society, &c. Also, in Quinn *v.* Rippey, in Equity, from Cleaveland, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Johnson & Gillespie, *v.* Torrance & Emerson, in Equity, from Mecklenburg, decree for Plaintiff and reference to the Master. Also, in Beal, Adm'r. *v.* Darden, in Equity, from Hertford, decree for Plaintiff and reference to the Master.

By DANIEL, J., in Slade *v.* Burton's Ex'rs., from Lincoln, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Irwin *v.* King, from Rockingham, reversing the order below. Also, in Chesson *v.* Pettijohn, from Washington, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Den ex Dem.* Davenport *v.* Wynn, from Tyrrell, reversing the judgment and directing judgment for the Plaintiff. Also, in Butler *v.* Durham, in Equity from Rutherford, petition to set aside the interlocutory decree of June Term, 1845, dismissing the petition with costs. Also, in Murphy *v.* Moore, *et al.*, in Equity, from Sampson, affirming the decree. Also, in Slade *v.* Quinn, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Cody *v.* Quinn, from Lincoln.

By NASH, J., in *Den ex dem.* King *et al.* *v.* Murray, from Buncombe, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Pemberton *v.* Kirk, in Equity, from Montgomery, directing a decree for Plaintiff at his costs. Also, in Richardson *v.* Hinton, in Equity, from Pasquotank, directing a decree for Plaintiff. Also, in Howell and others *v.* Hooks, Adm'r, in Equity, from Wayne, directing a decree for Plaintiff. Also, in Williams *v.* Alexander, in Equity, from Mecklenburg, dismissing the bill with costs.

Raleigh Register.

Evangelical Wit and Capital Punishment.—We have seldom met with a more extraordinary specimen of wit than is contained in the following editorial of the New York Evangelist:

New York Mirror.

Hanging the Gate:—There is a gentleman spoken of in the interior of one of the States (we think it must be in Sullivan county) so opposed to capital punishment that he refuses to hang his own gate! This is very amusing; but the consequences to this man's domains of this singular infatuation are just a picture of what would happen to society if the penalty which God has annexed to the crime of murder were stricken out from our system of legislation. The man's gate is off the hinges, and he refuses to have it hung. His parks will be filled with hogs and unruly depredaters; his pastures of flowers, his beds of vegetables, and his fields of grain will be trampled and wasted, and all his grounds will go to ruin.

Just so, those men who would abolish capital punishment, and thus destroy the greatest sanctions of law, would throw society off its hinges, and leave every thing open to innovation and destruction. They refuse to hang the gate! The consequence will be that murderers first, and all minor villains by the example of their security, may go in and out at pleasure. The man in Sullivan county who refuses to hang his gate, because of his abhorrence of capital punishment, ought never to hang up his coat or his hat, but to fold the one carefully away, and have a servant to hold the other. He ought to have no old-fashioned cranes in his kitchen, no hanging teakettles, singing with the crickets on the hearth, no pictures hanging on his walls, no hanging curtains to his windows, and, finally, no corrugated suspenders to his trousers. All these peculiarities would not be a greater evidence of *monomania* and a twisted mind than the singular affection of some men for murderers, their horror of punishment in itself, and their theories of no government.

Mr. Scherer at Harrisburg.—The Germantown Telegraph gets up the following and it has a relishing twang to it:

"Everybody in Philadelphia and out of Philadelphia, we believe, knows or has heard of Gotleib Scherer, a tall, robust, well-formed German, with a small, twinkling eye, and a *look* that tells you quite as distinctly as language that he knows a thing or two." Being called upon the stand as a witness on one occasion, he was catechised rather severely by (so the story goes) Mr. Dallas, who expected to make out a strong point by eliciting something from the following questions:

'Were you at Harrisburg, Mr. Scherer, in December?'

'At Harrisburg in December, did you say, Mr. Dallas?'

'Yes, sir, I said at Harrisburg in December.'

Putting his head down thoughtfully for a moment, he replied, 'No, sir, I was not.'

'Were you at Harrisburg in *January*, Mr. Scherer?'

'At Harrisburg in *January*, did you say, Mr. Dallas?'

'Yes, sir, I said at Harrisburg in January.'

Relapsing into a thoughtful mood for a moment, 'No, sir, I was not at Harrisburg in January.'

'Well, Mr. Scherer were you at Harrisburg in *February*?'

'Did you say at Harrisburg in February, Mr. Dallas?'

'Yes sir,—answer me if you please,—I said at Harrisburg in February.'

Studying for a moment or two as before, 'No, sir, I was not at Harrisburg in February.'

Getting somewhat out of patience with him, Mr. D., elevating his tone, demanded, 'At *what time*, then, sir, *were* you at Harrisburg?'

'At Harrisburg? at Harrisburg, Mr. Dallas? *I was never at Harrisburg in my life, sir!*'"

Sending Messages under ground.—A friend of ours, who has a taste for ingenious experiments, and of turning every good thing to good uses, has prepared some magnetic batteries, one of which he places in his own house, where the gas and water pipes come together, and the other he applies at his place of business in the same way, and so he holds a conversation with his family, by means of this new kind of magnetic telegraph.

Philad. U. S. Gazette.

Factory Girls.—There are 6,320 female operatives at Lowell. Of these, 2,714 are connected with some Sunday school, either as teachers or scholars; 2,276 are church members; 527 have been teachers in common schools. They have $1,000,000 in the Savings' Bank at Lowell.

To the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer.

BALTIMORE, February 1, 1846.

Gentlemen: The enclosed paper may afford your citizens and the people of the United States some hints as to the proper management of the kine-pock as a preventive of small pox. I have no doubt of the correctness of all the rules, nor of the necessity of their observance when protection from small pox is desired. If you think proper to give them publicity in the Intelligencer, I have no doubt you will rescue many an unprotected person from that most fatal and always most dreaded disease.

Yours,
GIDEON B. SMITH, M. D.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Jan. 29, 1846.

SMALL POX AND VACCINATION.

Rules and Hints to Physicians and the People.

1st. Vaccine matter should always be selected, and none taken except from perfectly healthy subjects.

2d. The longer the pustule continues after vaccination the more perfect the protection will be, and the better will be the matter to vaccinate others with.

3d. As a general rule, I would take no matter from any subject to vaccinate others with that had not passed at least fourteen days from the time of vaccination. I should never take matter from any patient that had broken the pustule by scratching or any other means; nor if local inflammation had been caused by taking cold or otherwise.

4th. The patient should be examined on the fourth day after vaccination. If there be any doubt as to its having taken effect, he should be vaccinated in the other arm. The patient should be examined also on the eighth or ninth day. If there be no fever, or other constitutional symptoms, such as soreness of the axillary glands, &c., he should be vaccinated in the other arm. He should be seen again on the sixteenth day. If the pustule shall have become dry, and crust perfect, it should then be taken off, if it can be; if not, another examination on the 17th or 18th day will be necessary.

5th. If the pustule dries up forming a scab before the 15th day, I should consider it imperfect, and vaccinate the patient again. Because in many cases the vaccine disease is a mere local affection, and when it is so, it can, of course, afford no protection against small pox. This local character is readily seen in the absence of fever on the eighth or ninth day, absence of soreness in the axillary glands, and in the short duration of the pustule.

6th. I recommend re-vaccination in all cases in which there is any doubt of previous efficiency. In such cases I never depend upon the appearance of the scar, nor the memory of the patient as to the soreness of the arm, &c., nor upon any other testimony than that of the physician who vaccinated the patient the first time. If this be not satisfactory, according to the above rules, I re-vaccinate.

I have never seen a person that I knew had been perfectly vaccinated, take either vaccination a second time, or varioloid or small pox.

The scar is not to be depended upon. It can only inform us that vaccination had been *attempted*. The pustule may have been scratched, or opened in some other way: a common sore may have left the scar. Non-medical people are not good judges as to the perfection of vaccination. I have, in numerous instances, produced the perfect vaccine disease in persons that showed good scars, and who said they had been well vaccinated, that their arms were *very sore, &c.*

I was vaccinated in the fall of 1818. I have repeatedly, even an hundred times, vaccinated myself since. Last fall (1845) particularly, I vaccinated myself ten times, but it did not, in any one instance, take effect. When the small-pox was so prevalent in the years 1822, 1823, and 1824 I was constantly amongst it, often having an hundred or more patients at a time among the poor. I never had the slightest symptom of the disease.

I believe the present prevalence of small-pox to be owing to inattention to patients after the insertion of the virus. The common price for vaccination ($1) is a mere nominal affair: it does not pay a physician for even three, to say nothing of *four* visits. Hence it is often the case that the physician inserts the matter in the arm, and never sees the patient afterwards. The mere fact of the operation satisfies the patient and his friends. It may not have taken effect at all; it may have taken, but some accident has destroyed its effect upon the constitution. And hence this great preventive of one of the most terrible scourges of the world is brought into disrepute. I do not believe that the preventive effects of *perfect* vaccination ever "wear out." My own experience is upwards of twenty-seven years. From 1819 to 1822, inclusive, I vaccinated upwards of 33,000 persons. I have seen great numbers of them since, time and again, but have never found one that had taken varioloid or small-pox. But I have always been particular in the selection of matter to vaccinate with. I prefer that which has been on the arm full fifteen, and from that up to seventeen, or even twenty days; and that from *full grown persons, when possible*; robust and healthy patients always—rejecting that from all others. I never take matter from doubtful sources.

I feel very certain that, if these hints could be taken and acted upon by all our physicians and the people, the small-pox would be completely extirpated in a month. I offer them with much diffidence, and certainly with due deference to the faculty.

GIDEON B. SMITH, M. D.

Melancholy Deaths.—We have been informed that on the night of the 14th ultimo, three persons were frozen to death in this county, about fourteen miles South East from Hillsborough. One of them was Dr. James Raney, (a Thompsonian practitioner,) another Mr. William Carrington, (better known as Foot Carrington,) and the name of the third we have not ascertained. They had been drinking at a grog shop in the neighborhood that evening until a late hour; and though the weather was not remarkably cold, yet the night was very wet, dark, and disagreeable, so that these unfortunate men, having indulged too freely to be able to find their way home, perished by the way! What a sad commentary on the wickedness of man is this! Three persons in a neighborhood swept off in one night, through the agency of ardent spirits, and yet men will continue to sell and to drink it!

Hillsborough Recorder.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 10, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

COUNTY ELECTIONS.—At the County Court, last week, ARCHIBALD McLEAN, Esq. was re-elected County Trustee for the ensuing year: and

Messrs. O. P. STARK and ROBERT C. BELDEN were elected Inspectors of Turpentine in this town. It is supposed that the Turpentine business will be so extended in this vicinity during the present season, as to require the appointment of Inspectors.

THE ORPHEAN FAMILY.—Our citizens have now an opportunity of enjoying the rich musical treat which is afforded by this gifted family, who make their appearance among us this evening at the Masonic Hall. We understand they have a number of new and popular airs, which cannot fail to please the taste of any one who hath "music in his soul." See advertisement in another column.

Tickets can be obtained at this office.

AWFUL CALAMITY.—We learn that on Sunday night the 22d ult., the dwelling house of Mr. Sidney Falkner, near Cane Creek, in Chatham county, was consumed by fire, and two of his sons, (one six, the other three years old) perished in the flames. The fire was accidentally communicated to some broom-straw lying under the bed, and being unable to extinguish it, Mr. F. ran to a neighbor's for assistance.—When he returned, the house was in a light blaze. Mrs. F., with an infant one week old, escaped, but were considerably burned.

THE LATE MURDER AT RICHMOND.—The circumstances which have come to light throw a deeper shade of horror over this shocking tragedy, which has consigned to the tomb one of the best informed men in Virginia, who, whatever his faults of rashness and impulsiveness, was greatly esteemed and respected for the qualities of his heart, not less than the strength of his intellect—and has driven another from his home, branded as a murderer.

It is stated that Ritchie, through the Enquirer, had called Pleasants "an abolitionist," and "a rank coward."

This was followed by a verbal message from Pleasants which is stated in the following reply:—

RICHMOND, Feb 24th, 1846.

Dear Sir: The message delivered to me by you this morning from J. H. Pleasants, was nearly in these words, "I am requested by Mr. Pleasants to inform you that he will be on the Chesterfield side of James River to-morrow morning at sun-rise, armed with side-arms, without rifle, shot-gun or musket, and accompanied by two friends similarly armed."

This disguised challenge I protest against—first, because it is not in the form which is justified by men of honor, and to a great extent upheld by public opinion.

Second. Because it prevents that certainty of equal advantage recognized by all gentlemen as an essential of the duel or fair and chivalrous combat.

Third. Because it gives to the challenging party the privilege of selecting time, places and weapons; a right which, according to all usage, belongs to the challenged.

Fourth. Because both the time and place are so selected as to occasion great inconvenience and danger to all parties concerned from a legal prosecution.

Fifth. Because the terms proposed are savage, sanguinary and revolting, to the taste and judgment not only of all honorable men, but of every man in the community, and calculated to cast odium on any one who may be governed by them.

I am ready to receive a proper challenge from Mr. Pleasants, but for the reasons above given, I solemnly protest against the terms he has proposed. On his head, then, must rest all the blame and reproach which should be incurred from acting in defiance of these considerations.

Notwithstanding these objections, I shall be on the ground mentioned at sunrise.

Do not consider me as casting upon yourself the slightest reflection. I do not consider you in any way responsible for the message delivered this morning. I am your obedient servant,

Signed THOMAS RITCHIE, Jr.

NOTE.—The message referred to in the above letter was delivered to Mr. Ritchie about 3 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, the 24th Feb. One portion of the message was inadvertently omitted in the above letter: that portion specified "two hundred yards above the cotton-factory" as the precise place at which Mr. Pleasants would be at sunrise. The letter was delivered to the gentleman who bore Mr. Pleasants' message at 9 o'clock, P. M., of the same day. His reply was that he was not authorized to take any other action in the matter than that already performed in the delivery of Mr. Pleasants' message, and that he believed it hopeless for Mr. Ritchie to expect any other reply.

Strangely enough, after this sanguinary proposal of Pleasants, according to his own dying declaration, "*he drew the ball from his pistol before the fatal meeting,*" and gave other evidences of his voluntary and remarkable self-sacrifice.

The Richmond Compiler says,—

"The melancholy result has cast a dark gloom over our whole community. The awful circumstances of the event, have shocked, and almost stunned, the public sensibility, whilst the deepest sympathy has been excited at the irreparable bereavement which has fallen upon the family of the deceased.

"It is not our part to write the obituary of Mr. Pleasants. He has, for many years, been prominent in the public affairs of his country, and the friends of his youth and manhood will have charge of his memory. He has fallen, a memorable sacrifice to the sentiment, which our duelling laws have vainly endeavored to suppress, that personal honor is more precious than life.

"Mr. Pleasants lingered about forty-three hours after his wounds were received, and suffered excruciating torture. He was, to the last, however, rational. It is generally known that he has left an afflicted family, who were mainly dependent on the profits of his intellectual labors."

The same paper adds,—

"An inquest was holden yesterday upon the body of John H. Pleasants, deceased, before Coroner *Robert T. Wicker*, the examination before the Jury occupying nearly the whole day. Their verdict was, that Thomas Ritchie, Jr. was guilty of the murder of Pleasants in a mutual combat had between them on the 25th inst., and that *Peter Jefferson Archer, Washington Greenhow* and *William Scott* were present, aiding and abetting in said combat and in said murder. The Coroner has issued his warrant to arrest said parties found guilty by the inquisition."

The Richmond Enquirer says that Mr. Thos. Ritchie, Jr. will, at the proper time, return to meet that investigation which the laws of the land require.

The funeral of Mr. Pleasants was attended by a very large concourse of citizens, from the Church of the Rev. Dr. Stiles, whose sermon on the occasion is thus noticed by the Compiler:—

"In the conclusion of his discourse, when the minister came to speak more particularly of the melancholy occasion which had drawn together the numerous assembly he was addressing, he spoke, in brief but eloquent language, of the eventful and influential career of the deceased, assigning to him a genius above talent and a heroism above courage. He forcibly impressed upon his hearers the solemnity of the spectacle before them, of such a man being thus suddenly cut off in the vigor of his years and his intellect. In proof of the noble emotions which moved Mr. Pleasants in the last moments of his life, Dr. Stiles related two most touching incidents, which, for the gratification of the distant friends of the deceased who may read this notice, we take the liberty of repeating.

"But a short time before his death, Mr. Pleasants called to his bedside his only son, a manly and ingenuous boy, that he might give him a father's parting counsel. After directing his son to kiss him, he said to him, *"My son, be ever honest and true."*

"Still later, when his aged mother came near him, and asked him, doubting whether he still retained his reason, if he knew her, he answered: *"My mother, whom I have always respected and loved."*

"Dr. Stiles' discourse was preceded and followed by a prayer from the Rev. Mr. Jeter and the Rev. Mr. Magoon."

Mr. Pleasants has left an aged mother, "not less venerable for her virtues than her years," and "two children of tender years, but of the brightest promise and worthy of their parentage." The citizens of Richmond promptly started a subscription for the relief, so far as lies in human power, of these now destitute orphans and widow. The subscription has already been extensively filled. Persons from abroad who desire to contribute to it, can do so by addressing Messrs. Henry W. Moncure, Henry Ludlow, and Joshua Fry, of Richmond.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

Mr. Pleasants was the eldest son of the late James Pleasants, a former Governor of Virginia, and United States Senator from this State. In the spring of 1824 he established the Richmond Whig, and devoted to it ten years of the most unwearied labor before it yielded him even a living compensation. Since that period the paper became the organ of the Whig party, and made its way to popular favor and a reasonable patronage. A more powerful and brilliant pen than that of Mr. P. has never been enlisted in the editorial ranks of this country. A more sincere advocate of the great cause to which his efforts were devoted never breathed the breath of life. A more true, gallant, and generous spirit never dwelt in a human breast. Honest, straight-forward, full of impulse, he looked at the right, and never counted consequences; he trampled under foot with noble scorn all sordid considerations of self, and made the press which he conducted a bright and perfect mirror of his manly heart.

Mr. Pleasants would have been forty-nine years of age some time in March.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The packet ship Toronto arrived at New York on Wednesday last, with four days later dates from London and three from Liverpool. The London dates are to the 7th Feb'y.

The intelligence continues as favorable to pacification as that received by the Cambria. The Cotton market was steady at well supported prices. The Corn markets have not given way, as was expected under the prospect of lower duties.

The news from India is important. The scheme for the Anglo-Indian annexation of the Punjaub has been commenced. A letter dated Alexandria, Jan'y 22d, says:—

"War has commenced in the Punjaub. Letters from Suez state that the Sikhs attacked the British army with 55,000 men and 150 pieces of artillery on the 21st of December.

"The fighting was not over when the express left on the 23d. A great number of Sikhs were killed; 55 pieces of cannon had fallen into the hands of the English, who also suffered considerable loss.

"Gen. Littler was repulsed at the onset, but the efforts of Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir H. Gough changed the fate of the day in favor of the English army.

"It is believed that the Sikhs were obliged to recross the Sutlej on the following day, the 24th of December."

Lord Morpeth had been elected to Parliament without opposition.

The House of Commons was engaged almost exclusively upon railway bills.

English funds were on the rise. The news from the U. S. was deemed satisfactory, and the money pressure in London had passed its strength.

In regard to Oregon, the London Chronicle expresses the opinion that the passage of the "notice" by our Congress will lead to hostilities. "The adoption of the President's recommendations, (says that paper,) will not and cannot be regarded in any other light than as a hostile indication."

We deem it but an act of justice to say, that in making up our weekly abstract of Congressional proceedings, we draw largely from the daily reports of the Baltimore Patriot, which, in our estimation, are the best, in a condensed form, that any paper furnishes.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

This reminds us that we too should have made our acknowledgments to the PATRIOT, whose Reporter certainly does give the most racy sketches of the sayings and doings in Congress that we find in any of our exchanges. It is singular enough too that we often receive the Patriot a day in advance of either the Intelligencer or the Union. The Patriot is, besides, one of the soundest papers, in morals as in politics, in the country.

These remarks must not be understood as undervaluing the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, which, in our opinion, is the most respectable, the most able, and the most valuable paper in the world, so far as we know.

Hon. Thomas Stockton, present Governor of Delaware, died very suddenly at New Castle, on the 2d inst.

The late snow storm was very severe at the North. At Philadelphia, the snow was of an average depth of 10 to 12 inches. The mails were stopped in all directions. 8000 letters, which were to have gone to England in the Cambria, were so delayed between New York and Boston, that the Steamer sailed without them.

The name of the Post Office at Mar's Bluff, Darlington District, S. C. has been changed to Merchant's Bluff.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 2d, Mr. Breese of Illinois delivered a long speech in favor of "all of Oregon."

On Tuesday, Mr. Dayton of N. J. spoke at length in favor of a peaceful settlement of the question.

On Wednesday, Mr. Haywood of N. C. addressed the Senate at length.

On Thursday, Mr. Haywood (says the Intelligencer,) spoke three hours in continuation and conclusion of the speech which he commenced the day before. He strenuously defended the President from the ultra ground which some of his friends in the Senate had assigned to him in regard to Oregon; denied that the President had recognised the obligation of the Resolution of the Baltimore Democratic Convention on that subject, or that he was opposed to compromising the conflicting claims to Oregon. Mr. Haywood's defence of the President led to a sharp colloquy and an excited discussion on the part of Messrs. Hannegan, Haywood, and Allen, for a report of which the reader is referred to the proper head.

After this brief but exciting close to Mr. Haywood's speech, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

[We regret that the Intelligencer did not come to hand until this morning, which renders it impossible for us to publish the account alluded to.]

The Senate did not sit on Friday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Friday the 27th, Private Bills were taken up, and fifteen of them *passed*.

On Saturday, a bill to change the time of holding the Federal Courts in North Carolina, was read three times, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The House was engaged on private bills.

On Monday, on motion of Mr. Dobbin, the Contested Election from New Jersey was taken up. The right of Mr. Runk, the sitting member, (Whig,) was advocated by Messrs. Harper and Dobbin, and the right of his competitor, Mr. Farlee, by Messrs. Hamlin and Chipman, all members of the Committee of Elections.

On Tuesday, the debate was continued on the Contested Election.

On Wednesday, the vote was taken, first that Farlee is *not* entitled to the seat, which passed, 119 to 68.

Mr. Hamlin then moved that Mr. Runk is *not* entitled to the seat. On this question there was a *tie*, 93 to 93, and the Speaker voted against it. So Mr. Runk, Whig, retains his seat.

Mr. Sawyer of Ohio rose and sent to the Clerk, the N. Y. Tribune, containing a lampoon of himself, which, having been at his request read by the Clerk, Mr. Sawyer spoke in relation to it. Mr. Brinkerhoff of Ohio offered the following:

Resolved, That the Reporters and Letter-Writers for the N. Y. Tribune be expelled from this House.

This resolution was adopted, 119 to 48.

[That our readers may see the article causing this unusual proceeding, we insert the principal part of the letter in another column.—*Observer.*]

On Thursday, Mr. Reid moved to reconsider the resolution, rejected yesterday, declaring that John Runk is *not* entitled to his seat; but finally withdrew it. So that Mr. Runk's right to the seat can no longer be contested.

On Friday, Mr. McDowell, elected to supply the vacancy in the Virginia delegation caused by the death of Mr. Taylor, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Dobbin offered a resolution authorising the Speaker to pay to Isaac G. Farlee, per diem and mileage from the 1st of December, 1846, that being the time he was engaged in contesting his right to a seat as a Representative from the State of N. Jersey.

Mr. Schenck proposed to amend the resolution by including the per diem and mileage of Hon. John M. Botts, who, at the first session of the last Congress, contested the seat of F. W. Jones, of Virginia.

The Speaker said that the amendment was not in order. The gentleman from North Carolina proposed to pay the per diem and mileage of Mr. Farlee from the contingent fund of the House for this session, and it would not be proper to pay out of that fund claims for der diem and mileage, arising under a former Congress. The money must be derived from some other source.

The previous question was then demanded, when it was decided as follows—ayes 105, nays 46.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—Mr. Julius Rockwell in the Chair—when a number of private bills were read and passed.

When the Committee rose, and the House adjourned to meet on Monday next.

Trouble in the Wigwam.—The "Democracy" is in great affliction, and must be relieved, if possible. Since the declination of Mr. Caldwell, (who would not accept the nomination tendered him,) the names of several distinguished Democrats have been suggested, but it is *no go*. Gen. McKay won't have it—why should he! Gen. Saunders can't have it—he rather chooses to walk Spanish. Col. Wheeler's alarm, lest he might be made Governor "before he could get there," was soon removed, as nobody seconded the motion. Mr. Leake's nomination seems to have fallen still-born, and as no response has been made by the General Committee to the recommendation of Mr. Shepard, people seem rather to regard it as a hoax, than otherwise. What must be done? The case seems rather bad; to-be-sure, but not altogether desperate. Have they not other spirits, "prudent, fiery and bold." What has become of the immortal Dr. Shanklin, of Terrapin memory? What has become of William Ennett, that blessed martyr? Let Democracy lift up its head, and be glad. Look up, and ye shall see burning and shining lights—men of brilliant parts—competent to "govern men and guide the State." Let it not be said, that timber is scarce in the party. There are lots and cords of it, good enough in all conscience for the party and the cause. Let our friends then take courage, and acting on the well known maxim—"*Fas es ab hoste doceri*"—profit by these suggestions.

Raleigh Register.

No new cases of Small Pox have occurred in Town since our last publication. The two persons mentioned at that time as labouring under the disease are recovering.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Tragic Romance in Real Life.—A young woman named Hoover, arrived in our town, by the cars, on Saturday week last, and from her needy circumstances, claimed and received the aid of some benevolent citizens. With her, was an elderly lady, her friend, who accompanied her from Lafayette, Ohio. On their way from Wheeling to Cumberland, the stage in which they were, was upset in crossing a creek, and a small basket, containing some clothing and all the money they had, was swept down the stream. The morning after her arrival, the young lady hurried on to Cedar Creek, in this county, anxious to see her parents, who had left her seven years ago in the family of a friend, being compelled themselves by sickness to leave Ohio and return to Virginia in pursuit of health. Her disappointment may be conceived, when she found, on reaching her home, that her father, anxious about her return, having collected his little dues and sold some of his property, had just started to the West! But deeper grief awaits her still. A letter received by our Postmaster, communicates the sad tidings that her affectionate parent on his return home, on foot, was shot by a man named Martin, who threw himself into his company under the guise of friendship and murdered him for his little money. The letter enclosed a part of the old man's shroud. The murderer was arrested. Imagination could hardly weave a more tragic tale.

Winchester Virginian.

A rogue was nicely trapped a few nights ago upon the premises of a Mr. Rethinrow, at Cincinnati, while prowling about for plunder. He had entered the wash-house through a window, and, in groping about in the dark, accidentally stepped into the cistern, from which the curb had been removed for the purpose of making repairs. Frightened beyond measure by his sudden descent, and with his courage cooled down to zero by the cold water into which he plumped like a lump of lead, he began to bawl most lustily for help. The family, being aroused by his cries, proceeded to inquire into the cause of the uproar, and found the fellow scrambling about in the water, totally unable to get out, and quivering in the fear of being drowned. He was rescued, and, as nothing was found upon his person belonging to Mr. Rethinrow, that gentleman sent him about his business, considering that his cold bath had been penance enough.

They are talking about a reform of the militia law of the State of New York, but the advocates of the old system bring to its defence such a power of eloquence that a change need hardly be anticipated. We cannot forbear making an extract from a speech which was delivered recently at Albany, in defiance of the glory of the militia:

The militia is the bone and grizzle of the country. It locks, bolts and bars the gates of creation, and stands sentinel on the tallest ramparts of Nature's dominions. This Republic would be a miserable consarn, but for the militia. It keeps the ardent sperrits of military effulgence in a glow of Icelandic ferverosity. I'm attached to it myself. I think it's rich. The system *can't* be bettered. Folks call it a farce. *I* don't see nothin' to laff at in it. It's a plaguey solemn piece of biziness, when you come to lug down to the naked reality on't. Tain't every-body that can put on the regimentalities, and look like old Mars, the god of war, with a decided touch of Julius Junius Ceaze-her thrown in for effect. No, *sir-ee!* There ain't a bigger or more important critter afloat than a live militia ossifer, all rigged in the fall catouterments of glory, with strips to his breecherloons, epeletts piled up on both shoulders, brass buttons from head tew foot, silver stars shinin' in the tails of his coat, a cap and plume on his head, and a drawd sword in his hand. Sich a site's enuff to make fallen man and woman think better of his specie! 'Tis indeed!

I believe the preluscent delirium of this destined Republic is centred in its militia. It can't stand without it. With it, its proud motto is "*Divided we stand, united we fall!*" —Stop cheering—you put me all out—Gen. Washington belonged to the militia; so did Sippio Afri-cane-us; so did Boneypart; so did that old Wizzigoth that ravished all Europe, and burnt its fences and stone walls; and so also, sodgers, do *I!*

I believe if all out doors should burst threw the parafurnailye of the animal economy and slide down the greased plank of ancestral delinquency ker-slump into the broad Savannars of this smilin' land of asses' milk and untamed honey, that nuthin' astir could poot 'em out but the militia! That ar' a fact! Three cheers for the militia in ginerel, and the 9999th regiment in partickler. Sodgers! ground arms!

Who's afraid! What's Mexiko, Kaliforniko, and Oreegon? Who's afeerd of *them!* Sodgers! The mortal 9999th can thrash the life out of that ar' yallar, half-Spanish varmint, that Mexico, any mornin' afore breakfast. Our motto is, "*Liberty and Death, now and forever, one and inseperable!*" Whooray for Mexas! Down with Texico! Let's lick her!

Honorable Recognition.—We copied a paragraph from a Boston paper, some time ago, describing the honorable conduct of a Boston merchant, who, having failed in 1841, owing about $850,000, went into bankruptcy and obtained his discharge, his assets producing $800,000.—The final dividend was made about two years and a half after the failure; but in the mean time the debtor had engaged again in business, and so prospered that he was able to pay and did pay the remaining $50,000, thus discharging his original liabilities to the last cent. The name of this honorable man is James Read. His creditors have recently presented to him a rich service of plate, in testimony of the respect with which his conduct has filled them.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Postscript.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.

Extract of a letter from Wadesborough.

Passing through Rockingham yesterday, I heard enough to satisfy me that WALTER F. LEAK, Esq. will really be the candidate for Governor in opposition to Gov. GRAHAM, if not ruled off the track in favor of some one else, (a contingency which I do not by any means anticipate.) The newly promoted "Colonel" is nothing loth, and is said to be making arrangements already to canvass the State.

ANOTHER PROOF.

Mr. Mason.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in informing you that the bottle of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC which I obtained from you last October, has proved most satisfactory and successful. For nearly a year previous to using the Tonic, my hair had been falling out, and had become very thin and weak—and for about six months I was very much afflicted with Scalded Head, the sores covering almost the entire head; after using the Tonic for about two months, my head was completely cured, and my hair fully restored, and is now growing finely. Respectfully your's, &c.

SAMUEL W. VAN FLEET.

Somerville, January 24, 1844.

WHOOPING COUGH AND CROUP.—To Parents: *Jayne's Expectorant* is without exception the most valuable preparation in use, for the above diseases. It converts Whooping Cough into a mild and tractable disease—shortens its duration more than one half, and produces a certain and speedy recovery. From half to one tea-spoonful will certainly cure CROUP in infants and young children, in half an hour and an hour. The lives of hundreds of children will be saved annually by always keeping it on hand, ready for any emergency.

For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE. 1-3w.

March 10, 1846.

MARRIED.

In this vicinity, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Shipp, Mr. JOHN SMITH, of this county, to Miss ELIZA S., daughter of Thomas C. Blake, Esq.

DIED.

In Wilmington, on the 20th ult., of chronic disease, Mrs. ANN E. RUSSELL, aged 54 years. Also, on the same day, MARGARET YOUNG, daughter of Mr. James Anderson, aged 2 years and 5 months. Also on the 2d inst., Mr. JOHN M. CASEAUX, a native of France, but for many years a resident of Wilmington, aged 39.

In Wayne county, on the 27th ult., Mr. EDMUND MERRIAM, aged 37 years, of Rocky Hill, Conn. He had been engaged in business in Wilmington for many years.

In Raleigh, on the 28th ult. aged 63 years, Mr. ROBERT HARRISON, a retired Merchant, and one of the oldest inhabitants.

In Sampson county, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. LEWIS MOORE, aged about 50 years. Mr. Moore was an industrious man, an honest and kind neighbor, respected and beloved by those who knew him best, and his name will live in fond remembrance by his relatives and friends generally. Peace be to his ashes; and the author wishes it was in his power to add something more permanent to his name, than this passing tribute of respect and gratitude. Also, in the same county, on the 12th ult., Mr. JAMES MOORE, aged about 70 years. Mr. Moore was highly respected by all who knew him, and has left a long train of relations to mourn his irreparable loss, and his good name will long be cherished by a weeping community, and we believe Mr. Moore died a christian. To his distant and near relations we say, well done, good and faithful servant.—*Comm.*

In Salisbury, on the 27th ultimo, of Pneumonia, LAWRENCE LONG, aged about 17 years.

At the residence of Mrs. George Kirk, in Stanly county, on the 23d instant, JOHN GILES, Esq. of Salisbury, aged about 65 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 8, Steamer Fayetteville, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh & Son, S. J. Hinsdale, W. McIntyre, B. Rose & Son, W. Prior, J. H. & J. Martine, H. Branson, Hall & Hall, Simpson & McLauchlin, S. T. Hawley, S. W. Tillinghast & Co., D. Gee, P. P. Johnson & Co., H. Leete, G. McNeill, Dan. Johnson, S. Boon, J. Winslow, and C. P. Mallett, of this place; and for H. A. London, J. H. Thomas, J. Ewing, J. H. Batting, and J. & W. Murphy, of the interior.

Also, on the 9th, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Boat Washington in tow, with goods for W. McIntyre, Cook & Troy, P. P. Johnson & Co., C. R. Jones, E. Fuller, S. W. Tillinghast & Co., E. W. Wilkings, R. A. Stuart, J. H. & J. Martine, D. McNeill, H. Branson, D. A. Ray & Co., and W. Draughon, of this place; and for J. Murphy & Co., J. & W. Murphy, A. Mickle, and others of the interior.

DEPARTED, March 7, Steamer Evergreen, with goods and produce for C. P. Mallett, G. McNeill, E. Fuller, and others.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—March 10.

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	40 a 50
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6¼ a 6¾	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1¾ a 2
Flour,	3¾ a 5¼	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS.—But little Produce coming to market. Cotton has advanced, and is in demand at 6¼ to 6¾. No change in other Produce to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 4.

Of Turpentine nearly 4000 barrels have been sold within 6 or 7 days at $4 for soft and $2 for hard; a slight decline. The distillers were holding Spirits at 60 to 62 yesterday.

Several hundred barrels of Tar sold at 1 60, a fall of 10 cents.

Timber has not changed in price of late: current rates for ordinary qualities 4 to 5½, for extra mill kinds 5½ to 6¼.

Lumber continues dull: 2 or 3 rafts of Flooring boards have brought 11½ to 12: nothing doing in, nor any demand for Wide boards or Scantling.

R. O. hhd. Staves, dressed, brought 10 dls.

Shingles, common, 2 and 2½ dls. in fair demand.

Sales of Bacon, hog round, at 7½ to 8 cts.

The Peanut crop has nearly all come to market; upwards of 30,000 bushels have been brought in; last sales 65 to 75 cts.

North county Corn, afloat, is held at 70 cts.

New Orleans, in store, at 60.

Sales of Cuba Molasses from wharf in small parcels at 21 and 22 cts. A sale of 25 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar at 8¼ and 8½.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—March 4.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 6 to 7¾. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 80 to 1 00. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 40 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62½ to 1 75

At New York, the Cotton market is firm and prices improving.

At Charleston, Cotton 6¼ to 8. N. C. Corn 63 to 70.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,294,943, against 1,611,216 last year.

JUST RECEIVED,

5 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 boxes and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
3 cases Canton Preserved Ginger,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 cask Port Wine,
25 bags prime Rio Coffee.
Also, an assortment Umbrellas and Parasols.
For Sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 10, 1846. 1-tf

HOUSE AND LOT at Auction.

WILL be sold at AUCTION, at the Town House, on the 18th day of March, my Dwelling House and Lot on Winslow street, with good out houses, kitchen, smoke house, &c., now occupied by A. J. Woodward. Any person wishing to examine the property, can do so by applying to the Subscriber.

ZED. BURROUGHS. 1tf

March 6.

Grand Concert.

THE ORPHEAN FAMILY

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public, that they will give

A CONCERT OF VOCAL MUSIC,

At the Masonic Hall.

When they will introduce a choice selection of their most favorite music.

Doors open at 7—to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents—to be had at Mr. Hale's Book-store, Briggs's Hotel, and at the door. Children under 12 years half price.

☞ No postponement.

Tuesday Morning, March 10.

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'

Steam Boat Company,

Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are at hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company mention in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.
Merchants' Steam Boat Company. 1-tf

March 10, 1846.

☞ Salisbury Watchman and Greensborough Patriot will publish 3 times, and send bill to this office.

Baltimore and Wilmington PACKETS.

REGULAR LINE.

THE new packet schooner "WILMINGTON," FRENCH, master, will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on 15th March, and the "FAYETTEVILLE" will sail on 1st April. These vessels will perform alternate regular trips thereafter. For freight or passage having superior accommodation) apply to

WILLIAM MASON, 88 Spear's wharf, Baltimore, or to
BROWN & DeROSSET,
Agents in Wilmington. 1-8w

March 5, 1846.

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge—300 acres in a fine state of cultivation, and 400 acres thickly wooded. It courses the River about one and a fourth miles. Possession given now or by the 20th December next. There is a crop of Rye and Oats sowed. I would also sell, horses and mules to attend the crop and provisions for hands. Also, stock Hogs and Cattle, Carts and Wagons, and furnish four or five hands to 1st Jan'y next. I would also sell four Negroes.

My object in selling off is to change my business. Liberal time given on payments.

WM. S. LATTA. 1-tf

March 10.

NOTICE.

COL. George D. Boggan is my constituted Agent to attend to all unsettled business which I may leave in Anson.

T. WADDILL.

Wadesborough, March 10, 1846. 1-1w

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, (the cost,) for sale by E. J. HALE.

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

McALLISTER'S Ointment, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Gray's Ointment, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Moffatt's Bitters, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE. 1-tf

March 9.

CANDIES! CANDIES! CANDIES!

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

J. J. RICHARDSON,

No. 42 Market St., Philadelphia,

CONTINUES TO SELL his very superior STEAM REFINED Fancy Candies at 12½ cents per pound, wholesale, and the quality defies competition. J. J. R. begs customers and dealers to place no reliance on what is told them by those opposed to the *Cheap System*, derogatory to the character of his goods, as it is the only method by which they can induce people not to try an article that will give them better satisfaction than the one they are using, at 25 *per cent. less price*. The sale last year amounted to nearly 100,000 pounds, and not a complaint made.—My arrangements now are such as will enable me to manufacture 150,000 lbs. per annum. Call or send an order, and you cannot fail to be satisfied.

No. 42 Market Street, Philadelphia. 1-3m

March 6, 1846.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THOMPSON, PANCOAST & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 40 Market St., Philadelphia,

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of all articles in their line of business, which they are determined to sell at much lower rates than they have ever been offered in any market.

PATENT MEDICINES AND ESSENCES, of all kinds, constantly for sale at reduced prices.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND WINDOW GLASS, at manufacturers' prices. It is only necessary for Country Merchants and others to call, and satisfy themselves of the advantages of purchasing at No. 40 Market Street.

T. P. & Co. are also Agents for the celebrated *Indian Vegetable Balsam*, a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Phila. March 6, 1846. 1-2m

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Ranaway

FROM the Subscriber, on Saturday night the 7th inst., my Negro man BEN, aged about 30 years, tall and rather spare made, in color between a dark mulatto and negro. I suppose he is either lurking about in this vicinity, or has gone to BLADEN, as he has two children belonging to the estate of the late John Melvin, Esq. Any person who will return him to me, shall be liberally rewarded.

CHARLES T. GARDNER. 1-tf

March 10, 1846.

LOST,

ABOUT the 20th of January, 1846, a large Calfskin POCKET BOOK, in which there were the following Notes, viz:—

One note on John D. Watkins, for $135, given in Sept. 1844, due the 1st of January, 1845.

One note on William J. Cox, for $50, given in January 1845, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on William Knotts, for $16 93, given in January 1846, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on John M. Smith and Vincent Parsons, Jr. for $11 22, given some time last Fall, due the 1st of January, 1846; subject to a credit of $5, some time in January 1846.

One note on Benjamin Jernigan, for $7 62, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on William B. Spencer, for $21 70, due some time in the year 1845.

One note on George Jernigan, for about $10, due some time last Fall.

One note on Albert Stretor, for $18, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on Dwight Hays, for $35, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on Allen C. Ingram, for $11 69, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on Reuben Henry, for 8 or 9 dollars, due some time in 1844 or '45.

One due bill on Reuben Henry, for $1 62½ due the 1st of January, 1845.

One note on Calvin Waddill, for $8 74, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One note on George M. Mendenhall, for $5 88, due the 1st of January, 1846.

One small note on Eli Liles, Jr., amount not recollected.

One small note on Angus M. Livingston, amount not recollected.

Two or three small notes on Edward C. Morton, amounts not recollected.

There was in the Pocket Book several other notes and valuable papers, not recollected. There was also between $50 and $100 in money. Among the money lost, was two $7 bills, &c.

I will give $30 reward to any person who will return the Pocket Book, with all its contents, to me, at Sandy Point, Anson county, N. C.; or I will give $20 to any person who will deliver the notes and papers without the money.

All persons are forewarned not to trade for the above notes, &c. &c.

CALVIN C. COX.

Anson County, Feb'y 26, 1846. 1-4w

We cut the following from the Batavia Spirit of the Times, of June 27. It clearly shows that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has attained a high reputation in Batavia as well as in this city:

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—This is one of the very few patent medicines of the day which we can recommend with confidence to all who are affected with Coughs, Colds, or Consumption, or who are predisposed to the latter complaint. It has been used with considerable advantage by many families in town, and in a few stubborn cases has produced highly beneficial effects.

Rochester Daily Adv.

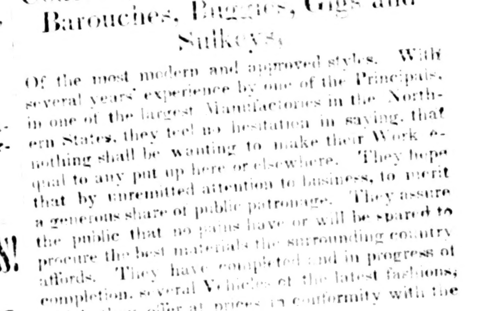
Editors, lawyers, clergymen, and almost every class, have at last found out that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is what "it is cracked up to be," the very best medicine to be found. It cures all affections of the Lungs when nothing else will.

CAUTION.—In setting forth the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Let the public be on their guard. Other "Balsams" and mixtures, are sometimes imposed on the unsuspecting for the genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Some, for the purpose of succeeding better in their schemes, have used a part of the name of the genuine, as "Phenix Balsam of Wild Cherry," "Balsam of Wild Cherry, Comfrey, &c.," "Syrup of Wild Cherry."

None genuine without the written signature of I. Butts.

For Sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.



NEW

Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

Irish Potatoes and Onions.

18 BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES,
10 ditto Northern ONIONS, for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS. 94tf

Jan'y 19.

WATCHES!

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

THE largest and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 51 Wall st., (late 30 corner William st.,)
New York, (up Stairs)

Feb'y 5, 1846. 97-3m

POETRY.

We have published the following perhaps more than once heretofore, but have been requested to republish it: –

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

By the late Judge Gaston of North Carolina.

Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her,
While we live we will cherish, protect, and defend
her;
Tho' the scorner may sneer at, and witlings defame
her,
Yet our hearts swell with gladness, whenever we
name her.
Hurrah! hurrah! the old North State forever,
Hurrah! hurrah! the good old North State.

Tho' she envies not others their merited glory,
Say whose name stands the foremost in Liberty's
story;
Tho' too true to herself e'er to crouch to oppres-
sion,
Who can yield to just rule a more loyal submission.
Hurrah! hurrah! &c.

Plain and artless her Sons, but whose doors open
faster,
To the knock of the stranger or the tale of disaster;
How like to the rudeness of their dear native moun-
tains,
With rich ore in their bosoms and life in their foun-
tains.
Hurrah! hurrah! &c.

And her Daughters, the queen of the forest re-
sembling,
So graceful, so constant, yet to gentlest breath trem-
bling;
And true lightwood at heart, let the match be ap-
plied them,
How they kindle and flame!—Oh! none know but
who've tried them.
Hurrah! hurrah! &c.

Then let all who love us, love the land that we
live in,
As happy a region as on this side of heaven,
Where Plenty and Freedom, Love and Peace smile
before us,
Raise aloud, raise together the heart thrilling cho-
rus.
Hurrah! hurrah! &c.

Valuable LANDS

FOR SALE.

[illegible] tract of Land [illegible] Fayetteville [illegible] acres, adjoining the [illegible] containing 152 acres [illegible] Rock Fish [illegible] Moses Bragg [illegible] Turpentine land, and the [illegible] on the waters of Black River [illegible] for cultivation [illegible]

NATHANIEL H. McLAURIN,
ARCHIBALD McLAURIN.

[illegible] 97tf

10 DOZEN [illegible] Old Wine Port WINE [illegible] for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 26, 1845. [illegible]

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

[illegible] the very great popularity [illegible] the use [illegible] in different parts of the [illegible] Cumberland County. When [illegible] the value [illegible] Wheel [illegible] The [illegible] kept in [illegible] They will save one-third of [illegible] back water when there [illegible] The speed of the Saw is [illegible] The price of an [illegible] right for one pair of [illegible]

[illegible]

Fayetteville,	Gaston,
[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland,	Bladen,
Old New Mill,	Curtis Rose,
[illegible]	McLeester,
New Windsor,	Jones,
Co. A. S. M. N.	James McDaniel,
[illegible]	Caswell,
[illegible]	John Bryant,
[illegible]	Columbus,
[illegible]	Lot Williamson,
Brunswick,	Robeson,
[illegible]	W. C. McNeill,
[illegible]	Richmond,
[illegible]	John C. McLaurin,
[illegible]	Daniel L. Fairley,
[illegible]	Anson,
[illegible]	A. Bonham,
Sampson,	J. R. Reed, Millwright,
[illegible]	Caswell,
[illegible]	J. T. Dodson, Millwright
[illegible]	Chatham,
[illegible]	Cole & Beatty,
[illegible]	Smith & Pullen,
[illegible]	N. Clegg,
[illegible]	Wake,
Onslow,	S. Beasly,
[illegible]	Johnston,
Greene,	J. T. Leach.
Thomas Hooker.	

[illegible] others in different parts of the State.

[illegible] very high character, the [illegible] Wheels [illegible] Jones T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They [illegible] throughout the State [illegible] Wheels.

NOTICE TO [illegible]

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95 tf

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Fresh Thomaston LIME,
[illegible] 10 x 12 and 8 x 10 Window GLASS,
And a general assortment of Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs.

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 7, 1846. 93 tf

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co. who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.

Nov. 15. 85 tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 64tf

Boot & Shoe Making.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has recently REMOVED to the South side of Hay street, nearly opposite Briggs's Hotel, where he intends continuing the

Boot and Shoe Making Business

In all its branches. Having in his employment several first rate workmen, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit, as well as to receive, a liberal share of public patronage.

D. G. HUMPHREY.

Jan'y 7, 1846. 93-3m

Just Received and for Sale,

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 ditto Pine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 14, 1845. 89tf

20 DOZEN Castor and Sweet Oil, best quality, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 26, 1845. 91-tf

ODD FELLOWS'
Female School.

THIS Institution is now opened under the superintendance of Mrs. Julia M. Billups, a Lady favorably known to the public for her attainments and qualifications as a Teacher and disciplinarian. The plan adopted by this Institution is such as has received the approbation of the best Seminaries in Europe, and so far as it is known in this Country, has been entirely successful.

The price of Tuition is $8 per quarter, and 25 cents additional for contingencies—payable in advance. All the Books used in the School are furnished free of charge.

Application for admission must be made to Jas. G. Cook.

A. A. T. SMITH,
JOHN M. RAE,
WARREN WINSLOW,
J. M. STEDMAN,
J. G. COOK.
Committee.

Fayetteville, Jan. 5, 1846. 92 tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, [illegible] Mr. Ray's new Book Store. The front will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 93 tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, which will be sold at the landing at moderate prices.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 22. 90 tf

PHILADELPHIA NEW AND CHEAP
Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory,
No. 104 *Market Street,*
NEXT DOOR EAST OF THE OLD STAND.

WM. H. RICHARDSON

HAS withdrawn from the firm of W. & W. H. Richardson, and commenced business on his own account, at No. 104 Market Street, between Third and Fourth, where he has for sale a [illegible] UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES and SHADES, of the newest style and best manufacture, at the lowest market prices.

Cotton Umbrellas, from [illegible] 35 cents.
[illegible] do. do. $1.50.

Other goods in proportion. You are respectfully invited to call and see for yourselves.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1845. 90-13w

Planting Potatoes.

130 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes,
10 bbls. Tanners' OIL.
For sale by H. BRANSON.

Jan. 17, 1846. 94-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 15 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Merchants' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,	Charles L. Vose,
Edward Richardson,	Zadock Pratt,
James Phalen,	George C. De Kay,
S. A. Lawrence,	Loring Andrews,
Edwin R. Tremain,	Joseph B. Nones,
S. M. Crandall,	Leonard Appleby,
John Brested,	Asa S. Crosby,
James Cruikshank,	John J. Herrick,
J. Leander Starr,	Abraham Van Nest,
William B. Cozzens,	John B. Lasala,
Herman D. Gould,	Samuel Sherwood,
Theodore A. Meyer,	James Cock,
Cyrus Chenery,	E. T. Aldrich,
Lawrence Hill,	George Whitaker,
W. H. Townsend,	Thomas Monahan,
Robert Lane,	George Paten,
John T. Gilchrist,	William Burgoyne.
J. H. Suydam,	

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloyd" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

FOR SALE,

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale.—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE
AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving, at the second Tenement of Mrs. Hooper's Fire Proof Building, South side of Hay street, an entire NEW STOCK of

Staple & Fancy Goods.

Consisting in part of

Superfine black, brown, drab, invisible green, and beaver Cloths; fancy and French Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Flannels; plain and fancy Velvet, Satin, and French Cashmere Vestings; ditto Stocks, Cravats, and Scarfs; Merino Shirts, Bosoms and Collars; an assortment of Coat and Vest Binding; Cord and Buttons; Canvass and Padding; brown and bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Drills; Linen, Jaconet and White Cambric Muslins; grass Linen Cambric, Hemstitch, and silk Handkerchiefs; Alpacas, Thibet and Lyonese Cloths for Ladies' cloaks; Mousseline de Laines; French Cassimeres de Laines; Gro de Swiss and figured Gro de Naps; Silks; rich Prints; Lisle Edgings; Bobinet, wove and bound Quilling; Pins; Gimps; Button Sewings; spool cotton and linen Thread, assorted colors; twisted Silk; cotton and worsted Mitts; super black and col'd Kid Gloves; ditto silk, merino, and cotton; white and black and ribbed Hose; ditto merino; Cassinette; cashmere, merino, Thibet, and other Shawls; work Boxes; toilet Glasses; shell, twist, tuck, and side Combs; Pocket Books; super Needles; Pins; Scissors; taffeta and satin bonnet and cap Ribbons.

With a general assortment of

GROCERIES. HARDWARE. CROCKERY.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods have been purchased late in the season in New York and Philadelphia, consequently at reduced prices, and will be sold LOW for Cash, or exchanged to those who will pay as heretofore.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 10, 1845. 89tf

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY,
MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Exercises will be resumed [illegible] of April and October. The terms are the very low rates of Tuition per session of [illegible] weeks, viz.—

For the Languages and Mathematics, $10 00
" English Grammar and Geography, 8 00
" Spelling, Reading, Writing, &c. 5 00

Admission for a less time, with payment in advance, quarterly, or for the time of admission. Particular attention will be paid to the discipline [illegible]

H. McLAURIN.

Nov. 11, 1845. 86tf

JUST Received and for sale, 25 casks superior CHEESE, by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 11, 1845. 84tf

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of that kind—price 50 cents a box.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Diseases—price 25 cents a box.

The above Pills were invented and are prepared only by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician, now of Petersburg, Va., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

They have been as extensively known and as generally approved as any Patent Medicine, and have the advantage over most others, of being the preparation of a skilful and scientific Physician.

Received direct from the Proprietor, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Nov. 4. 83 6mpd

A Valuable Medicine.

The Best of PILLS.

[illegible]

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partake of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

GARDEN SEED.

SUGAR AND EARLY CORN, just received and for sale by
MALLETT & HUSKE.

Jan. 26, 1846. 95-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crossent SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 24, 1846. 95-tf

FOR SALE.

CHEESE in boxes; Raisins in whole and half boxes; superior French Brandy and Port Wine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

Mallett & Huske

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

Consisting of

Blue, black, and brown Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Pilot Cloth; Forest ditto; Sattinets; plain and fancy Jeans; superfine Tweeds; Golden mix'd Tweed Jeans; Jeans Coats; Saxony Woollen Wrappers, Vestings; Plaid De-Laines; Crape ditto; Cashmere D'Ecosse; black and col'd Alpacas; blue and purple Balzorines; Printed Lawns; Dover small fig'd Prints; Check and new style ditto; Chintz ditto; white and red Flannel; Salisbury do; Brown Holland and Linen; Grass ditto; Apron Checks; Sea Island Cotton Shirting; Bird's Eye Diaper; 4-4 Irish Linen; Long Cloth; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Foundation Muslin; Bishop Lawn; 8-4 Net Shawls; Apron ditto; super. Woolen ditto; black Silk Cravats; Merino ditto; Gingham ditto; Silk pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen Napkins; gentlemen's Linen Wool Shirts; Duffle Blankets; Saddle ditto; Patent Sewing Thread; Spool Cotton; Italian Sewing Silk and Twist; Worsted and Cotton Mitts; black and col'd Kid Gloves; Hats; Caps; Boots and Shoes; Florence Bonnets; Dover Straw ditto.

ALSO,

Brown Sugar; crushed Sugar; Coffee, (Rio and Java;) green and black Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Sperm Candles; Mackerel; Windsor Soap; Colgate's do; Starch; Alum; Shellac; Litharge; Saleratus; Lamp black; Scotch Snuff; Copperas; Spanish Brown; white lead, ground in Oil; Putty; Glass, 8x10 and 10x12; Cotton Bagging; Bale Rope; Iron; Hardware and Cutlery; Douglas Patent Pumps.

October 27, 1845. 82-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.

Oct. 27, 1845. 82-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Bargains! Bargains!

THE Subscribers having determined to bring their business to a close by the first of April, do now offer their entire Stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

At reduced prices, for Cash or exchange for Produce. The Groceries consist in part of

5 hhds. Sugar, 25 bags Rio Coffee, 10 tons Iron, 25 bbls. Whiskey, 200 Sacks Salt,

Together with many other articles which it is needless to mention. Call and see for yourselves.

COOK & HODGES.

Jan. 17, 1846. 94-tf

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3 TONS Wagon BOXES and Hollow WARE, a superior article, for sale one-third less than former prices, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

Duncan McRae *vs.* John P. Wilson.

Original Attachment levied on 240 acres of Land on Rocky Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Wilson and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John P. Wilson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that notice of the above proceedings be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, and that the Defendant be thereby notified, that unless he appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the said County of Montgomery, to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, and replevy or plead, and answer the Plaintiff according to law, that the lands levied on will be ordered to be sold, to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand and costs of the suit.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1846.

96] NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1845.

Edward Kearsey *vs.* Milley Kearsey.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Subpœna and alias Subpœna have been returned "not found," and proclamation having been made, at the door of the Court House, to appear and answer as commanded in said Subpœna, and the said Milley Kearsey having failed to appear: It is Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinian, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, to answer the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, A. McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

92-3m] A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.
HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 39 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

EDWIN GLOVER.
Watch Maker and Jeweller.

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Watson Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS or the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to

Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co.,
J. D. Williams, Esq.,
E. J. Hale, Esq.,
} Fayetteville, N. C.

Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

SMITH & GAUSE,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec. 11, 1845. 89-Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,
For Sale. Apply to
E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.

"Joy's Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," and "W. W. Clark's Nerve & Bone Liniment."

THE Subscriber, having been appointed sole Agent for this place, would inform the Afflicted, that he has just received per Steamer "Evergreen," one case of the above Medicines.

☞ The afflicted are earnestly requested to give it a trial. ☜

A. J. ERAMBERT, Ag't.

Dec. 23. 90-tf

MOLASSES.

JUST RECEIVED per last Steamer, 20 hhds. prime MOLASSES. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 26. 95tf

NEW
Fashionable Goods.
H. LEETE,
(PERSON STREET)

HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:

Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere-d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Laine; black, blue-black, plain and fig'd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloths, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Calicoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Gallos; Brochea Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbons—straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.

A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

Life Insurance.
CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n.	George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq.	Saml S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.	Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq.	Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq.	Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq.	Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principles of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive, and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. [illegible] complied.

The actual and declared profits, published in successive Reports, affording satisfactory illustrations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution. These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life without profits," are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	For Life. Without Profits.	For Life. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 14
30	1 24	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 51	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 64	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 48	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information respecting the same.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 27, 1845. 81tf

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his Stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c. to the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, in the Arey Buildings, to which place he invites his friends and customers.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

February 14. 98-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call at John Fort's, and make payment. Their accounts and notes will remain in his hands until the 1st of February, after which time they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

E. N. FORT.

Fayetteville, Dec. 30, 1845. 91-tf

WHOLESALE
HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE.
JENNINGS & OGDEN,
No. 138 Water Street, N. York.

JENNINGS & OGDEN continue to manufacture **HATS** of every description and quality, embracing all the different styles of Fashionable and Broad Brim HATS, among which are—

Fine Nutria, Super White and Black Brush, Super Moleskin, Drab Beaver & Russia Hats.

With many other descriptions too numerous to mention.

Merchants who are desirous of procuring a neat and tasty article for their Retail Trade, can have their wants supplied by making application to J. & O. And while we offer such inducements to Fashionable Retailers, we would say to the Wholesale Buyer and Country Merchants, that our Stock on hand and constantly manufacturing comprises every thing suited to your wants. HATS here can be found from the Lowest Quality to the Finest, which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM JENNINGS,
ELIAS R. OGDEN.

New York, Jan'y 1846. 95-3m

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of **SCHOOL BOOKS.**

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

Marble Factory

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

TO RENT.

A FEW comfortable Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, known as the property of the late John McArn. For particulars, apply to
ALEX'R JOHNSON, Ag't.

Feb'y 2. [illegible]

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to his OLD STAND, Corner of Green St. and Market Square, where he will be glad to see his old friends and customers, and any who will favor him with a call.

H. LEETE.

Jan. 27, 1846. 95 [illegible]

MOLASSES.

52 HHDS. MOLASSES, just received, for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.

Jan'y 19. 94 [illegible]

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have the [illegible] general assortment of

Ready-made CLOTHING,

Consisting of Over-Coats, [illegible] Pants and Vests. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 26. [illegible]

LIME.

300 CASKS of Fresh THOMASTON LIME, for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.

Jan'y 19. [illegible]

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, [illegible] Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been [illegible] cured by his Pills, and [illegible] suffering humanity [illegible] their value [illegible] and inconvenience [illegible]

This medicine has not been [illegible] observation are the [illegible] for the past four or 7 years [illegible] in 12 or at most in 24 hours [illegible] Physicians [illegible] cured by this medicine [illegible]

The Proprietor [illegible] The Proprietor would [illegible] following directions, may be [illegible] without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills [illegible] wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's [illegible] E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known [illegible] tising Physician in this County for [illegible] past.—*Editor Observer.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

David Kendall *vs.* Joseph Gaddis.

Original Attachment levied on the [illegible] undivided interest in [illegible] acres of Land [illegible] Creek.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Joseph Gaddis, Jr. is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that notice of the above proceedings be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, and that the Defendant be thereby notified, that unless he appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the said County of Montgomery, to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, and replevy or plead, and answer the Plaintiff according to law, that the lands levied on will be ordered to be sold, to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand and costs of the suit.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1846.

96] NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1846.

John Pratt, Alex'r S. McAlpin and others
vs.
William Pratt, Hiram Pratt, Daniel Short and wife Nancy, Thomas Short and wife Charlotte, and Sarah Brooks.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Pratt, Thomas Short and wife Charlotte, are not residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

Pr. adv. $3 00.] 97-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1846.

Ananias Robinson *vs.* Elijah Dunn.

Justice's Execution.—Sheriff's Levy on Land.

Wm. and Edw'd McCallum, Adm'rs, &c. *vs.* same.

Justice's Execution, and Sheriff's Levy on Land.

IN the above cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, and that no notice of the above Levy had been served on him before he left this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, printed in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying said Defendant of the levy on his lands,—on the waters of Dyson Creek,—so that he may appear at the next term of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday of April next, and shew cause why the said Lands shall not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's debts, with interest and costs, otherwise an order of sale of the same will be made, and the Lands sold.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in the Town of Lawrenceville, the 1st Monday of January, 1846, and in the 70th year of our Independence.

NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $4 00.] 97-6w